The Standard

PACKET EDITION

PER R.M.S. "MINHO."

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BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1883.

XXII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

Articulos Incomparables

1	Té Congou	La Patria	1
3	Cerveza Negra	Marca 'Chancho'	2
2	Cerveza Blanca	Marca 'Nato'	3
4	Real Holanda	Marca 'Chancho'	4
5	Oporto 'Invalid'	Para Enfermos	5
6	Coñac Fino	Marca Parry & Co	6
7	Corned Beef	Argentino	7
8	Coñac Legitimo	Marca 'Chancho'	8
9	Vino Mariguez	Washington Morton	9
10	Jamon Ingles	Adamson	10
11	Jerez Superior	Amontillado	11
12	Bitters	Angostura	12
13	Salsa Inglesa	Lea & Perrins	13
14	Champaña Fino	Eugene Clicquot	14
15	Mostaza Coleman	Marca 'Toro'	15
16	Cacao de Epps	Homeopatico	16
17	Jabon Windsor	Eugene Rimmel	17
18	Conservas	Crosse & Blackwell	18
19	Galletitas Inglesas	Huntley & Palmers	19
20	Cure Sarna	Tabaco y Azufre	20

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Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1883.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Paris, 16th.

To prevent possible trouble, the police are now arresting the principle Anarchist leaders in Paris. About a dozen of them are already in jail.

London, 16th

While the House of Commons was sitting, an explosion of dynamite took place in the building.

Happily nobody was hurt, and the damage was slight.

The *Times* office near the Chamber, suffered somewhat by the explosion, which is generally attributed to the Fenians.

Rio, 16th.

The official reception of the new Argentine Minister takes place to-night, when Dr. Quesada will present his credentials to the Emperor.

Severe storm blowing on the South Coast.

LATEST NEWS

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The following epitome of the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, is taken from our colleagues —

Montevideo, 17th.

Mercantile community, Press and public in general, all furious at the monstrous financial projects.

Chamber of Commerce and leading merchants preparing to petition against them. *Thirteen* (unlucky number) present at the meeting in the Bolsa to-day. Lots of talk, but nothing done.

Siglo has severe article against the Deputies for passing Bills in secret.

London and Comercial Banks have closed their credits and called in their outstandings.

Rosario, 17th.

Central Argentine Railway gave 112,000 pats net in January.

Carcaraña flour mill bought 10,000 fanegas of bread wheat at 8½ Bolvs. per 15 arrobes.

Central has reduced freight on grain 25 per cent.

Immense quantities of materials for National railways lying here.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since the sailing of the last packet fresh light has been thrown on the melancholy collision between Argentine and Chilian troops at Pulmary, situated in Argentine territory. The most regrettable feature of the case is the undoubted connivance that exists between the Chilian troops in the South and the Indians that are being pursued by the Argentine troops. The Argentine commander-in-chief has sent his report on the brush and defeat of both Chilians and Indians; the terms of same are rather severe, as it is quite apparent that the Indians find protection under the bayonets of the Chilian soldiers. Another aggravating fact is that this is not the first collision of the kind, and shortly before, two promising young Argentine officers fell whilst attacking a large Indian column commanded by a military man, who certainly was no officer of the Argentine army. Public opinion, as reflected by the tone of the local press, deals with this delicate matter in the most reserved and prudent manner. The Argentine Government has already begun diplomatic negotiations, whilst General Villegas's conduct in the matter has been fully approved. In another column we give full details of the skirmish and of the official reports on same. The Nahuel Huapi expedition is drawing to a close; the Indian has been driven out of the triangle formed by the Limay and Neuquen, and small detachments will be placed in the passes of the Andes to prevent any return of the savage. The expedition has been conducted in a most able manner, and the rapidity of manœuvres in such an extensive territory, combined with the brilliant results obtained, reflects the greatest credit on the commander-in-chief, General Villegas. The Pulmary difficulty with Chile, it is generally expected, will lead to no serious results, as both Governments are animated with the very best wishes to settle this unexpected and vexatious question in an honorable and satisfactory manner. In connection with military affairs, we may refer to the indefinite postponement of the mobilization of the National Guard of the Republic; the Government has decided to postpone same in view of the motives that are attributed to this mobilization under the circumstances, and the approval of Congress is awaited before the contemplated measure can be carried out. The Government meantime has published a decree ordering a new enrolment, as the previous one of 1880 is considered deficient, and many guards had not an opportunity to comply with the dictats of the law.

The figures of the foreign trade of this country during 1882 have been published by the statistical office. The volume of trade during the year amounted to $f.135,000,000, a figure never reached before. In another column we refer to this matter and publish the figures of imports and exports. The trade of the country is growing fast and the figures of 1883 already promise to exceed those of 1882. The returns of the B. Aires Custom House are unprecedented, whilst the growth of the country is seen in the immense traffic of all our railways and steamer-lines, in the large arrivals of emigrants and the visible signs of great prosperity all around.

The Great Southern Railway has completed the extension of its line from Azul to the town of Olavarria, and the Bahia Blanca extension is being pushed ahead with the greatest activity. There are at present ten thousand navvies hard at work extending the railways of the Republic; the works on the Western Railway are progressing rapidly, and the earthworks of the Pergamino extension already reach San Nicolas; it has been decided also to extend the Western line from the proposed line to Saladillo right ahead to Alvear. The rails of the Andine line have passed the Desaguadero and are now quite near La Paz in the Province of Mendoza. One thousand navvies are employed extending the Tucuman line from Frias to Santiago del Estero, whilst a much larger number is pushing ahead the line from Tucuman to Jujuy. The Government intends ordering the survey of a further extension of the Tucuman line from Jujuy to the Bolivian frontier, in view of the immense growth of the transit trade with that distant republic. The works of the Buenos Aires Pacific line are in a stationary condition, owing to the unsettled question of the junction of the line with the Western Railway; this matter, it is to be hoped, will soon be settled, as the progressive ideas of the Governor of the Province, Dr. Rocha, and of the President of the Board of the Western Railway, Dr. F. Jorge, are well known. These difficulties are merely of a preliminary nature and will vanish before the immense interests at stake.

Wool is being shipped with activity, but large quantities, representing millions of money, are locked up in deposits in view of the dull demand for middling and inferior qualities in the market. It is, therefore, anticipated that we will ship wool during the winter months, until the months of August and September. It is calculated that the present clip will exceed the last by about 20,000 bales. Close on 5,000,000 arr. of wool have already arrived in the markets; of this quantity 4,000,000 have been sold and the balance has been sent to deposit. Good wools continue in strong demand and fine qualities fetch fancy prices, whilst other qualities are very much neglected. The bulk of the clip has turned out classes of more inferior qualities than usual, owing to the bad season in a climate point of view.

Cereals are being exported with great activity up the Parana. Thousands of bags of wheat and linseed are being shipped in San Nicolas, Rosario, San Pedro, San Lorenzo and other minor ports, and the demand for sailing vessels is very large. Freights by sailing vessels are rising in view of the scarcity of tonnage in port. Freights by steamer are maintained, and activity stamps both export and import markets.

The saladeros of the Plate are continuing the slaughter slowly; the animals are scarce and the hide market rules very firm. Beef-captains have made an arrangement to pay a certain fixed price, the limits of which cannot be exceeded, for jerked beef, in view of the rising tendency of the market. The Spanish ship-captains are using the weapon of mutual agreement which has characterized the policy of estancieros and saladeristas up the Uruguay.

The great land auction of the Loreto property, belonging to the South American Land Company, has been one of the remarkable events of the fortnight. The lands sold splendidly, and the majority of the purchasers were countrymen. The auction shews that prices of good lands are maintained.

It has rained all over the province during the fortnight, and the heavy downpour has been a welcome relief to the sheepfarmer and estanciero. It has also rained abundantly in the Interior, principally in Santa Fe and Tucuman; the sugar cane in the latter province promises splendid results this season. Sugar is going ahead also in Salta, Santiago, Corrientes and Misiones, and very soon the home production will drive the imported article out of the market. The wine-growers of Mendoza are looking forward to the completion of the Andine Railway to send down their fine wines to this market, where they find ready demand and compete successfully with the ordinary brands imported from Europe.

Affairs on the West Coast continue in the usual stationary condition of occupation and rapacity. There appear to be very faint hopes of peace for the moment. A terrible conflagration in the little town of Iquique has occasioned serious losses; several blocks were burnt to the ground.

Affairs in Banda Oriental are progressing favorably. The Government intends starting a National Bank, which does not meet with the approval of the local press.

The money market shews little change. Cedulas are rising and stocks in general are very firm. Exchange rules dull: We quote the following rates:

On London 49⅜-½.
Paris 5.21
France 5.24
Antwerp 5.24

THE NEW SANTA FE LOAN.

Mr Sanford, of the leading firm of S. B. Hale & Co., arrived down from Rosario yesterday, having finally concluded this new loan for the Province of Santa Fe. This is the second American financial business that has been done in this country, and we congratulate Mr Sanford on their brilliant results.

The new loan is for five millions patacons gold, 6 per cent interest and one per cent amortization; and the business has been concluded, without any ad-referendum conditions, at the very splendid figure of 83, for account of the great American banking house of New York, Messrs. Morton Bliss & Co. All the proceeds of this loan go direct into the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe, and the present small Santa Fe loan in London, known as the Rietta loan, will be retired and paid off.

The business has been so effectually concluded that, we learn, bills for the full amount of the loan have been already paid into the Provincial Bank of Santa Fe for account of the Government, and Mr Sanford, who has had the carriage of the business, proceeds to New York at the end of this month.

Nothing could more strongly evidence the new departure of the provinces than this new loan at so high a figure. Santa Fe, however, takes the lead of all the Argentine provinces in the growth of wheat and maize, and the constant increase of her colonies. Emigrants, by the hundred, arrive up there and at once find not only employment but farms and homesteads whereon to make a start.

There is nothing in the Republic to rival the outward march of these Santa Fe colonies, and it is not surprising that in presence of such facts foreign capitalists are found ready to advance Santa Fe money on terms almost as favourable as accorded to the province of Buenos Aires, or even the National Government.

The proceeds of this loan go into the coffers of the Provincial Bank in Santa Fe, and will form a gold reserve for that bank wherewith to meet the conversion of its notes. Now that the specie law comes into force, all the debts due by the Government to the house of Murietta will be liquidated, and the small Santa Fe loan at present existing in the London market will be withdrawn and paid off. It remains only to counsel the greatest economy in the administration of Provincial affairs. The funds now provided, if well husbanded, may prove the elements of a still greater Provincial development, and enable the Government to make some necessary public works, in which Santa Fe is so greatly deficient.

Santa Fe enjoys such a steady stream of immigrants that, in fact, all it wanted was a little capital to improve its condition. In another twenty years, if the province marches at its present rate, it will become one vast area of wheat and maize farms, and for products and population take precedence of Buenos Aires. We regard, therefore, this new loan as most beneficial, and calculated to give a fresh impetus to Santa Fe's progress.

THE UNITED TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED.)

This is the name of the new company formed in London and which takes over the Pan-Telephone, amalgamating with it the Bell Perfeccionado Telephone. The latter, although introduced into the Plate some time back, has had no status so far, but the Pantelephone is known to us all, having an immense circle of clients and subscribers, a large staff of employees, and carrying on the Telephone business in this city with the greatest success.

Mr Frank W Jones, the Managing Director of this Company, has just arrived, and established the offices of his Company, at 26 Calle San Martin; and as he is a gentleman of great Telephonic experience, we feel quite confident that he will introduce all the latest improvements, and afford to his subscribers and the public increased telephonic conveniences. Already, we understand, the Bell instrument has replaced the Pantelephone instrumens in the houses of 400 subscribers, and Mr Jones has 600 more of the new instruments on hand, which will soon replace the Pantelephone instrument with the rest of the subscribers; it being an admitted fact that the Bell instrument is the best that telephonic science has as yet invented.

We give at foot the list of the Directors of this new company; many of our readers will recognize on the board the names of some old and well known River Plate Englishmen:—

THE UNITED TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE RIVER PLATE LIMITED.

Directors

Major Alexander Wood, Chairman, Managing Director of Western and Brazilian Telephone Co.

Edward Zimmermann, Director London and River Plate Bank Limited.

R M Cunningham, 134 Earls Court Road London S.W.

Adolph Fels, Fels and Co., Buenos Aires.

Frank W Jones, Managing Director, late General Superintendent of The Telephone Co. of Brazil.

Offices.

19 Great Winchester Street London.

26 Calle San Martin Buenos Aires.

WESTERN OF SANTA FE RAILWAY.

It is not often that a public work is commenced almost as soon as it is mooted. First, the surveyors, the estimates require time; then there is the slow process of securing the approval of Government; after this the capital has to be secured, and finally the men and materials to be provided in order to begin the works with all the necessary elements for their proper construction. This is precisely what has occurred with the Western of Santa Fe, the history of which we will sum up briefly:

In October, 1881, the Legislature of Santa Fe passed a Law of concession to Don Carlos Casado, the well-known merchant and landed proprietor of Rosario, for the construction of a railway from said important city through the Candelaria Colony (Mr. Casado's property) to the Iriondo Colony and Melincue, with the right to extend it to the Province of Buenos Ayres. The surveys of the first section to Candelaria were completed in less than a year after the passing of the Law, and on the 10th September, 1882, a grand banquet was given in Rosario, on the turning of the first sod. Two months more were passed in revising and approving the surveys, some slight changes being made in them for that part of the line near Rosario; part of the earthworks were contracted for and commenced on the 10th November.

The first difficulty experienced was scarcity of labour, as the works were begun just at harvest time in the Santa Fe wheat colonies. This drawback continued until the end of January, but, nevertheless, the work was pushed ahead so vigorously that 20 kilometres of earth works are now finished —about one third of the section in hand, including the branch from near the Cemetery in Rosario to the splendid Grain Elevator at the end of the railway station. Thus, the hardest part of the work—round the city and through the suburban properties is done —and now the navvies are working away in the open country, and have no obstacles in their way.

Meanwhile the other integral parts of a railway—rails, carriages, locomotives, waggons, tanks, etc., etc.—have not been forgotten. The rails being the first thing required, were first ordered; they are all shipped and on the way out. The steamer Liskard, with the first consignment, must now be only a few miles from the Plate; she has on board 500 tons of Vignolles rails, made in England, the best country in the world for railway materials. Everything is prepared in Rosario to avail of this first cargo the moment it arrives. There are 30,000 hard quebracho sleepers collected, and 10 lorries are ready for use on the first hundred yards of rails laid down, which will greatly accelerate both the laying of the rails and the construction of the earthworks farther out, once this starting part of the line is finished.

The locomotives for the Rosario and Candelaria section were also ordered in England; and here we may mention a fact showing the ever-increasing energy of England and the unequalled name her manufactures enjoy all over the world. The agents commissioned to buy the locomotives had only called on some of the best makers when they encountered an unexpected difficulty: Thirteen firms, one after the other, declared that they were full of orders up to the end of 1884! This shows what is going on in the nation which the world with much truth styles "Mighty Albion."

But the Company having promised to open the first section early in November, and being determined to have the engines in Rosario by the dates named, "coute que coute," increased its terms, and a leading house took the contract.

On the receipt of this news, Mr. Casado telegraphed to the United States, and a locomotive for the works will be here early in May. This will ensure the completion of the line within contract time.

The carriages and waggons, which will be exactly the same as those of the Central Argentine—that model English line—are already shipped and will be here shortly; the telegraph, turning-tables, tanks, etc., have also been ordered in England.

The most important part of the work is at the "bajada" of the Barranca. The terminus of the line is behind the National College, on high ground, 24 metres above the majestic Parana. In fact, the whole of Rosario is built on this table land, and the descent to the river bank is very steep, and the difficulty and cost of dragging goods up the ill-paved streets to the warehouses is enormous. The Western of Santa Fe line will be run down to the wharves and will thus abolish this great inconvenience. Work began two months ago on this branch to the river side. Its length, including sidings, is 2,300 metres, the main track being 1,800, to the Custom House. The incline which ends at the Gas House is over a kilometre long, with a gradient of 16 per 1000, less than is often found in ordinary lines. There are 100 navvies constantly at work here, the excavations being nine metres deep and the earthworks eight metres high; over 40,000 cubic metres of earth have been removed. The whole work will cost over 100,000 hard dollars.

The importance of this branch is great. It will do away with carts in the steep and ill-paved streets. The waggons can load and discharge beside the ships.

The Province of Santa Fe will have another Railway before the year is out, and it will cause an immense development to the West, especially when the line reaches Candelaria, the surveys to Melincue will be made, so that when the first section is finished, no time will be lost in commencing the second.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent)

March 15th.

The intelligence from the provinces continues to be cheering. The spirit of industry is little by little supplanting the old spirit of disorder. This is a natural sequence to the consciousness of public security, the increase of means of transport, and the digging up of sundry pots of 70,000 ounces. The latter part of the sentence is metaphorical, of course, and means that men who, in the stormy political times, which, it is to be hoped, are gone for ever, hid away their capitals or left them unproductive, now freely make use of them as well as of their credit. As a case in point, I would revert to the sugar company formed in Cordova, which I was the first to make public in Buenos Aires, in the columns of the *Standard*. The capital, two hundred thousand patacons, has been raised in Cordova. The great progress in the sugar business is due almost entirely to native capital; as yet, foreign money has not been put into this lucrative industry.

A gentleman in San Juan, Mr. Quiroga, is hard at work getting up a company to construct a railway to Rioja, to join the branch that Government will construct from the Northern Central to Rioja and Catamarca.

The new Bank of Mendoza is founded with native capital, and without extraneous assistance the Governments of San Juan and Mendoza are carrying out important works of irrigation, Salta will soon have a bank founded by native enterprize.

Mr. Casado's Santa Fe railroad is being carried out without foreign capital, while in the wilderness of the Gran Chaco and in other places private enterprize is founding colonies, planting sugar cane and loading vessels with our valuable woods for the European markets. Thus we see that the hitherto dormant native capitals are placed to active use in the works I have noted as well as in hundreds of other industries. Foreign capital has scarcely made its way out of Buenos Aires as yet, and it is, consequently, an important fact, that the Interior is progressing through native energy and native means.

The accounts of the Northern Railway show an increase of 38 per cent. in 1882 over 1881, with a considerable diminution in the working expenses. The rolling stock is, however, very deficient, and it is only lately a dozen waggons were badly damaged by an accident. The agglomeration at each end of the line is sometimes stupendous. The silver from Bolivia increases considerably the traffic of the two lines. On the 12th instant 856 heavy sacks of silver mineral were shipped from Tucuman to Rosario.

Cordova is the first province that has given a death-blow to that venerable institution, the Bolivian "cuatro," as she is first to emit bank notes on the new National type of fuertes. The banks and commercial community have refused *in toto* to receive them at any price, and there is a little storm in a teapot up there. This is a good measure, but ths banks are told, with some propriety, that they ought to have given a month's notice.

A famous bandit and assassin, Tomaso Heredia, who has long been the terror of the southern camps of Cordova, has been apprehended at last by the authorities of Villa Nueva. He had ventured to within three leagues of the town. The Gefe Politico sent a Commissary and three soldiers to capture him. He waited for them and laughed in their faces when they asked him to surrender. The man fought desperately and succeeded in killing a soldier and wounding the officer before he was captured, which was only when he was completely exhausted and badly wounded. If he does not die of these wounds he is pretty sure to be shot, for I have noticed that justice in Cordova is not generally baulked by mawkish sensibility as in Buenos Aires and other places in the country.

It is common to believe that France is the greatest wine-producing country in the world, but I was surprised on looking over our vinicular statistics the other day to find that in the year 1882, while France produced 3,886,352 hectolitros, or about 679⅓ millions of gallons, Italy produced 32,562,448 hectolitras, or about 37½ millions of gallons more than France. The latter being the greatest exporting country in the world, I am curious to know what Italy does with her enormous stock of wine. Very few of her brands are known to commerce, and yet she must produce an immense quantity of good wines that might advantageously take the place of the wretched stuff that the French send us as Burdeaux, a very "onery" *vin ordinaire*. Spanish wines have followed Spanish immigration in every country, but Italian wines do not follow the Italians. How is this? In this country the numerous Italian colonies take kindly to the cheapest kinds of so-called Bordeaux wines, when they must be accustomed to a superior kind of vinous beverage in their own country. Possibly the ordinary classes of Italian wines will not bear exportation.

The favourite steamer Vandyke takes a part cargo from Rosario, and, I understand, fills up by engagement, at Fray Bentos, in the Banda Oriental. The Vandyke takes a most valuable lot of the produce of Bolivian mines, no less than 1,660 bags of pure silver mineral and 148 cerroons of silver. She also takes 2,000 bags of wheat, bales and hides.

The Holbein, Liscard and Strabo, of the same line, are due in this port during this month, with an aggregate of 3,500 tons of merchandize for Rosario and the railway.

Another indication of the growing importance of our port is the fact of the appearance of a third regular line of steamers. To the Lamport and Holt first-class line of three and four regular monthly vessels and the Chargeurs Reunis with their two regular monster steamers per month, is now to be added a line that the great house of Rubiatano has inaugurated between Genoa and Rosario. The first vessel, the Estrella de Italia, is now on her way out.

What a pity that the timidity of the Royal Mail Company has lost them the Rosario trade.

W. P.

CORDOBA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Lightning blazing around us night after night in fitful gleams, clouds heavy with tempest hovering over us by day, and passing on whither they list, leaving us with clear blue skies and blazing sunshine and never a drop of rain. Such has been the weather of Córdoba for the past month of February, dispelling the hopes raised within us in January by frequent showers, giving us over again to dread anticipations of the winter to come. Our lands are certainly in better condition now than in the early Spring, but they are not as they usually are at this season; the loss among last winter's calves has been woeful, but 'novillos' are scarce and no buyers from the saladeros on the Coast. There is grass enough now for them to eat in the southern and western parts of the Province, but there is none to spare, and the months are drawing nigh when it grows no more, is parched up by frost, and unless luxuriant, has no strength in it for the sustaining of animal life.

March has opened well with several hours of steady rain, on Sunday night, but we want a month of such nights to quench the all-imbibing thirst of our scorched plains, to fill once more our rivers, and supply to overflowing the underground sources of our springs, which are but the overflow of immense deposits, which if they could but be turned upon our plains would clothe them with verdure, and render us well nigh independent of the rains of Heaven.

That these deposits can be made of much service to us is the opinion of many, an opinion backed up by the experience of engineers in other climes. Our 'pampa' formation precludes the idea of any success in the boring of artesian wells, a plan for procuring constant supplies of water which has often been suggested. The gentle inclination of the water-bearing, subterrenean strata is not sufficient to bring it to within pumping distance. Hence the theory of "pozos surgentes" of which I don't know the English name, unless it be "tubed wells," not "tube wells" which is quite another thing. From the bottom of an ordinary well, a hole of three or four inches in diameter is drilled to such depth as may be requisite to tap one of these water bearing strata, this hole is lined as the work progresses with an iron tube, up which the water will rise into the well and keep it constantly supplied.

Messrs. Olmos and Bedoya of Rio Cuarto have commissioned Mr. Ramsay of that town to sink them a "tubed well" on the estancia of the latter gentleman at Sampacho, as an experiment. Sampacho lies very high, the ordinary wells there are deeper than anywhere else in the neighbourhood of Rio Cuarto. Therefore, if this experiment prove successful, there is every reason to feel certain of equal or greater success at lower levels, and the problem of a water supply may be considered as solved. The boring machine and tubes are supplied by Schwartz of your city.

But these "tubed wells," even if eminently successful, will be far from supplying all our needs, they may supply men and animals with water in abundance, but the far greater demands of vegetation will be left as heretofore in dependence upon the elements, and the true wealth of Córdoba remain unrevealed.

According to Dr Gould, the annual rainfall of this Province is on an average greater than that of Buenos Aires but it is more unequally distributed, not only in regard to time, but also in regard to place. Our Sierra, which cuts the Province from North to South condenses our rain clouds for us, and keeps to itself the greater part of the supply of rain, pouring it off through rugged defiles into nature-formed sluices which we call rivers: Rivers of a very peculiar nature, against the ordinary course of rivers, growing smaller and smaller as they flow onward, till they dwindle to brooklets and generally lose themselves in a terminal swamp. No "rivers to the ocean run" in Cordova, then where do they run? These water-bearing strata of which I have already spoken, crop up at intervals all over the province, suck in the rivers as they flow over them, and carry them away to some outlet on the Parana or the Atlantic. Our abundant rainfall is lost to us, and is of no service to anyone, but not so of necessity. These rugged gorges of our Sierra are invariably the inlets to immense natural reservoirs, which very simple engineering would turn into charming and romantic lakes, which once filled with water would suffice to irrigate the whole Province, and turn our sandy plains, covered with scrub and brushwood, into one luxuriant garden. Anything will grow in Cordoba, if it has but water, generally it has not, therefore, little grows and Cordoba is poor and is, save in choice places, a desert and no garden.

Not alone do we need reservoirs in the Sierra, something must also be done to these river-robbing strata; the courses of the rivers must be turned so as to avoid places where these strata crop up, a work of no great difficulty in the flat formation of our plains.

Dr Juarez Celman has done much for his province during his term of office, now nearly run out; but the governor who wishes to immortalize his name, and make his province the garden of the Republic, will take irrigation as his motto, and will do a great work in the subjection of errant waters, as General Roca has done the Republic in the subjugation of vagabond Indians. Don Gregorio Gavier will enter into office in May next, with Don Wenceslas Tejerina as vice-governor, both men of mark, and well spoken of by the people. Will they do anything in this matter? We hope so, there is more than three years work to be done, but once started in the right direction, and the men to come after them will be bound to follow in their steps.

The formation of mountain lakes, and the regulation of river courses, is the work of Government, everything else can be left to the people, who will not be slow to avail themselves of water when they have it.

Another matter of most urgent importance is a law for the regulation of water-rights, which, if not soon enacted, will produce endless litigation in years to come. To-day one hundred and twenty "solicitudes" lie on the table of the Minister of Finance, all asking authority to raise water for irrigation. None of these 'solicitudes' can pass without a previous "informe" from the Topographical Department, an "informe" difficult so give in the absence of any clear law in the matter. In addition to which, the present amount of surveys and Government work going on is so great that the members of the Department have no time to look into affairs of any difficulty, and are very liable to create conflicting rights fruitful of endless trouble in days to come. It is for the interest of the province that all such "solicitudes' meet with prompt attention, and were it possible, be granted; for the wealth of Cordoba lies in her fertile soil and constant sunshine, both of which bounteous gifts of nature are useless and unavailable without the addition of an abundant and well-regulated system of irrigation.

THE NAHUEL HUAPI EXPEDITION.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

(Concluded.)

It may, perhaps, be thought that too much attention is paid to the said Huechu Lauquen, but when it is understood that it is the principal and easiest road to a large natural break in the Cordilleras, which here, for an extent of some 15 leagues, offer passes into Chile in almost every part, its military importance at once becomes apparent; in view of which, it has been resolved to lay out a town of "fortines" which shall dominate this road, and to leave 250 men there for the winter. At this moment, the Engineer of the Division (Sr. G. Brondsted) is engaged in selecting suitable localities wherein to delineate the same.

On the 25th January we arrived in this camp, where we found very bad news awaiting us. On the 2nd of Jan. a chasque had arrived with the intelligence that the Indians had attacked the fortin of the Wynkel Leuvre and had succeeded in carrying off a considerable number of horses. A commission, consisting of 40 men and 10 friendly Indians, officered by Captain Crouzeilles, of 5th Regiment, and Lieutenant Lescanio, 2nd Regiment, was at once despatched in pursuit, and shortly before sundown on the 5th came up with the marauders in a place called Pulmari, some 30 leagues north of this. They had skilfully availed themselves of the nature of the locality by posting their forces in a dense cane-brake on the far side of an arroyo, which our vanguard had no sooner entered than they were received with a volley of musketry, one friendly Indian falling dead.

Captain Crouzeilles, hearing the discharge, at once hurried up to the support with 10 soldiers, followed in a few minutes by Teniente Lescano with 6 more; the remainder being left in charge of the "cabalgada." They had scarcely gained the other side of the arroyo when they found themselves completely hemmed in by Indians, who, stripped to the waist and clad in drawers only, had lain hidden in the dense jungle of canes. The Captain, with the object of keeping his men together, immediately gave the order to dismount, and a terrible hand-to-hand conflict ensued, with "arma blanca," the Indians charging without giving the soldiers time to reload the rifles. Vain were the truly heroic efforts of the gallant Crouzeilles—a name which henceforth every Argentine must pronounce with saddened pride and admiration. At the third shot his revolver missed fire and he threw it away, seizing the musket of a soldier who had fallen at his side; this in turn he had to relinquish, his left arm being shattered above the elbow by a musket ball which passed into his body. But, nothing daunted, he continued the fight with his sword, and when this shivered in his hand he drew his knife—a thick English dagger—afterwards discovered lying by his side broken in two places. At length, overwhelmed by numbers, he fell.

How desperately he had fought is testified by the 37 wounds that gaped in all parts of his body. In addition to the musket-ball wound above mentioned, his right arm was nearly severed at the wrist, the hand hanging by a few filaments only.

The teniente also fell, being stunned by a blow from the "boleadores," and then the Indians completed their horrid work by cutting his throat.

Darkness now fell upon the scene, and rendered impossible the continuance of the struggle. The bugler had the presence of mind to sound the retreat, and the leaderless soldiers fell back upon the cabalgada, a little less than a league distant. Had it not been for this, all to a man must have perished.

Under the cover of night, the Indians, ignorant of the success they had gained, withdrew; and on the following day the remainder of our force, taking with them the bodies of the two unfortunate officers, commenced their mournful journey to the camp, which was unmarked by further disaster, save that five soldiers deserted, whether to join the Indians or to make their escape to Chile is up to the present unknown.

Our total loss was 4 killed and 5 severely wounded; also the horses and saddles of those engaged, which the Indians carried off with them.

The mysterious part of the affair is that all those who fought by the side of the gallant Crouzeilles concur in stating that the Indians were officered by a fair-complexioned, light-haired man, who wore a cavalry uniform, a captain's kepi with gold bands, and carried in either hand sword and revolver, and that the Indians acted at the sound of a trumpet. So unmistakable is the evidence on this head that it is furthermore added that at the first sight of this individual, Captain Crouzeilles called to his men, "It is Captain Vegas [a most intimate friend and brother officer of the same regiment], do not fire," and was only convinced of his error by the murderous volley forthwith poured upon him.

Later intelligence leads to the belief that the Indians were those of a cacique called Nahuel, who has recently purchased many fire-arms, etc, in Chile, and their number is variously estimated at from 100 to 200.

I am informed that Captain Crouzeilles was the sole support of four orphan brothers and sisters, still of tender age, two of whom are afflicted with dumbness. It will also be recollected that the elder brother of the Captain, who held the same rank in the same regiment, was foully murdered during the last expedition by a company of mutinous soldiers, who after the bloody act escaped in safety to Chile.

In view of all this, it is to be fervently hoped that the Government will not grudge a substantial recognition of the splendid services rendered by these two devoted officers, and will pay the pensions of both brothers to these bereaved and unfortunate little ones. Two better officers—beloved and esteemed alike by their men, their equals and superiors—have never drawn sword in the Argentine army; and this sad catastrophe—bringing with it as it does the remembrance of the previous melancholy event—has cast an universal gloom over the whole brigade.

On February 1st a Commission of the 2nd Regiment, which was on its return hither and had encamped for the night in the Valley of the Chimechuin, some four leagues from here, was robbed of upwards of 100 horses. In the skirmish one Indian was killed and a soldier received a lance thrust through his right lung. News reaching us early on the following morning, Teniente Gorordo, of the General's escort, was at once despatched in pursuit, with picked horses from the General's "cabalgada." In the afternoon he came up with the robbers, and this morning returned to camp, bringing with him one prisoner, all the horses and 10 more belonging to the Indians, four of whom were left dead on the field; the rest, some twelve in number, made their escape amongst the rocky fastnesses of a snow-covered Sierra.

To-day, Comandante Diaz, 2nd Battalion, proceeds in commission with considerable forces to Pulmari; also Comandante Paitiado, 2nd Regiment, for Chapelco, ten leagues S.W. from here, where news has been received that Gervacio is lurking with 100 men, all armed with rifles.

General Villegas, who arrived here from 1st Division on Rio Agrio on the 9th January, leaves to-morrow for the head-quarters of the 3rd Brigade, Lago Nahuel Huapi, and I go with him. From this brigade we continue to receive excellent intelligence. The ceaseless activity of Comandante Suares has been rewarded by the capture of the Cacique Wilkilao and all his tribe, with much hacienda and many sheep and horses.

Comandante Palacio, 6th Battalion, and Gefe of 3rd Brigade, has also given a brilliant example of what may be done by determined pluck and perseverance. In pursuit of Indians, he found himself in a district whose nature prohibited the use of either horse or mule. Accordingly, on foot, with 70 men, he entered the deepest fastnesses of the Cordilleras and penetrating the very boundaries of Chile, after an arduous march of 27 days, subsisting on flesh alone, he is able to report the capture of some 500 horses and seven "capitanejos," together with all their warriors, followers and hacienda.

Deeds such as those of the two above-named officers ought surely to secure for them a colonel's epaulettes.

EDITOR'S TABLE

This is our Packet Edition for the R.M.S. Minho, which is expected to sail on Tuesday, when the mails for her will close at 1 p.m.

The French mail steamer Niger arrived at Montevideo yesterday with European dates to 22nd from Lisbon. The Affirmation Bill passed a first reading. The new French Ministers are all Gambettistas or Opportunistas—Mark Tapleys; and it is fully expected that their term of office will be short and anything but sweet. The feeling against Europeans in Cairo is again rising. The English Ambassador in Rome is likely to be transferred to another post.

Mr. William Woodgate desires to express through our columns his high sense of appreciation of the zeal and energy displayed by all the authorities —the Juez de Paz, Police Commissary Caneveri, Dr. Luis Varela, the Assessor, and all without exception—in the case of his brother's foul murder. The public will fully endorse what Mr. Woodgate says. Seldom or never before has a terrible crime been investigated and cleared up so promptly and satisfactorily. We wish we could have the same confidence in the punishment of the murderer. Already the usual whine of sympathy here for such as he is showing itself, in representing him as bowed down with remorse. So was Medina. Faugh!

The R.M.S. Guadiana arrived at St. Vincent yesterday, all well. Good news for those with friends on board.

The weather warmed up again slightly yesterday, but not to a coat-off or unbuttoned-collar extent. Next Wednesday will be the first day of Autumn, and top-coats and blankets will soon emerge from their summer quarters.

The financial projects of the Montevidean Government have brought on a veritable monetary crisis there. The private banks have refused any more accommodation to all but the cream of their customers, and there is a panic feeling in all classes. We refer to the matter in our on 'Change column.

General Mitre is being lionised in Mendoza. The whole city appears turned inside out by his visit. He will leave for Chile to-morrow.

The German Singing Academy's sacred concert at the Coliseum to-morrow night will be a genuine treat to lovers of classical music. Tickets were sent round yesterday. The concert will be repeated, for the public, next Saturday night.

The Bolsa Brokers are getting up a Mutual Aid Society. This is a very laudable scheme, but it shows how very languid business must be, and will completely dissipate the hitherto general belief of the outside public that brokers are generally rolling in wealth.

President Roca intends passing the Easter holidays at Pergamino, at Mr. Schoo's estancia. He will leave town on Thursday morning.

Messrs. Deck and Whiting have removed their Parlor Gymnasium from 159 San Martin, to 202 the same street, next the *Nacion* office. The demand for their useful apparatus increases daily, as also the number of their pupils.

Her Majesty's Government has applied, through its representative here, Mr. Dering, to the Argentine Foreign Office, for a census of all the British subjects in the Republic, the number of their children, and their age and sex. A colleague says that the Minister will give the number of British subjects, as shown by the census of 1869, but no information about the children, who are *Argentines*. A census 14 years old can hardly be a very accurate source of information.

Half the papers in town have given different lists of the singers engaged for the coming season at the Colon Theatre. A musical friend tells us that all the lists are more or less imaginary, and that Mr. Ferrari has not yet telegraphed a line on the subject to his secretary. We are very glad to hear it, as most of the names published are those of anything but operatic "stars."

The programme for the concert at the Florida Gardens to-night is even better than that of last Sunday. It opens with the wonderfully brilliant overture to Auber's Crown Diamonds, and all the other pieces are gems likewise. There will be a grand sacred concert during the week.

Messrs. Baltar and Quesada received the following queer note yesterday from a camp customer:—

"Dear Sirs,

"Can you sell for me a handsome pair of tame tigers, domesticated since infancy? They are very handsome.

"Yours truly,

"*John Pavesi*,

Baker, Reconquista Colony."

This is a fine chance for anyone whose nerves are jaded and require a stimulant. The uncertainty as to when the tigers would recover their savage instincts and eat their owner and every one in his house would make life very exciting for a nervous invalid.

A fair was held in Lobos under the auspices of the "Sociedad Rural de Lobos, and was well attended. The "locale" was the Corralon of Don Domingo Shaw. The fair was opened to the public on Sunday last and wound up on Tuesday. On the whole, the different breeds of animals were not well represented, as many well-known breeders did not put in an appearance. As regards sheep, the following deserve high mention:—Some good Rambouillet rams from Dr. Camino's estancia La Caledonia; a trio of Cotswold rams from Don Juan Dick's estancia, La Leopoldina; some splendid Lincolns from Don

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76th. Concert
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On Monday, the 19th of March
At 8½ p.m.
IN THE
COLISEUM
Aria by J. S. Bach, arranged for orchestra for stringed instruments ..... A. Wilhelmy
Requim in C Minor for Chorus and orchestra ..... L. Cherubini
Extra tickets may be obtained at 50% each by members applying to Mr Ernst Nolte, 115 Cangallo.
105 m15 18

Engl. Literary Society.

NOTICE

The Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting will be held in the Reading Room of the Society, on Wednesday evening the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock.

FED. SHORT,
Hon. Sec.
94 m14 28

B. A. Rowing Club.

NOTICE

The Club Races will take place at the Tigre on Thursday 22nd inst, after the arrival of the 10.10 a.m. train from Central.
Members are invited to attend.
H. WILDING
Hon. Sec.
116 m16 22

Buenos Aires Rowing Club.

Club Races at Tigre on 22d inst. Members are hereby informed thrt one or two prizes will be offered for competition in swimming races. Entries to be made on the ground, subject to the arrangements of the Committee.
H. WILDING
Hon. Sec.
127 m17 22

Buenos Aires Junior Athletic Society.

Bye Law.

At a Committee Meeting held on the 16th inst. it was RESOLVED. That all Competitors in the ensuing Competition Meeting on 3rd May prox. shall be subject to Handicap according to qualification, in so far as it does not interfere with rules No. 29 and 30.
By the above resolution the starts for boys under 15 years of age are done away with.
Members are also advised that the Cricket practice for the season has closed.
THE COMMITTEE
138 m17 24

Sportsmen

In a league of wired camp, crossed by two brooks with permanent water, game can always be bagged by good shots. There are also professional fowlers ever ready to fill the bags of poor shots for a slight consideration.
We cordially invite persons fond of rural exercise and amusement to the new
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Terms of payment specially easy. One half payable in 20 years. See F. S. Livingston, 31 San Martin.
142 m17 25

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10 m15 22

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126 m17 21

TO LET—Two fine Furnished Rooms (Sala and Bedroom) also a single Room, with balconies to the street. In the house of an English family. Price moderate. Apply San Martin 289, corner of Tucuman.
130 m17 21

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A GERMAN COUPLE wants situation, the wife as Cook and the man as Servant or some other work. Apply Calle San Martin 268, Deutscher Bund.
140 m17 21

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140 m17 21

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129 m17 21

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104 m15 18

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Miss Hamilton	B. Hooper Espe
Mr. J. Barnes	Mr. Formin Alvarez
Mr H Higgins	Miss Dysart
Mr J Slaven	Mr M Ward
Miss M Conish	Miss L Carigy
Miss A Mulryan (2)	Miss A Ledurtle
Mr W Bruce	Miss J Gallagher
Mr. J Williams	Mr. A.W. Lamb [5]
Miss B. Brennan	Miss J. Begnon
Miss K. Kearney	Miss L. Bannon
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Miss A. Jennings	Mr. Glynn

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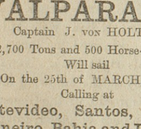

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7TH OF MARCH.
FOR
Montevideo, Santa Cruz and Havre
P. Christophersen
General Agent

Buenos Aires, 98 Piedad
Montevideo, 85 Calle Zavala
Rosario, 35 Calle Puerto
San Nicolas, Calle del Puerto.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes

Paquebots-poste français
Agence Principale de Bs. Aires.
Departs: le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois.
Le paquebot-post
GIRONDE
Captain MOREAU
Depart le 24 Fevrier 1883.
Pour **BORDEAUX** touchant a Montevideo, Rio de Janeyro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbonne.

L'Agent
O. De Martrin Donos,
52—CALLE PIEDAD—52

La Platense.

Compania Francesa de Navegacion a Vapor.

Carrera del Rosario y Santa Fe con escala en San Pedro, San Nicolas, Diamante y Parana en combinacion con el Ferro Carril de Campana. Salidas a las 3.15 de la Estacion Central.
ITINERARIO
VAPOR TRIDENTE
Salidas para Rosario y escala Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados.
VAPOR DIANA
Desde el Lunes 4 Diciembre este vapor efectuara cada dos semanas tres viajes a Santa Fe, tocando en todos los puntos del litoral. Una semana las salidas tendran lugar el Lunes y Viernes y la semana siguiente el Miercoles. Por informes detallados
BOLETOS DE COMBINACION.
La agencia de Buenos Ayres espide boletos de ida y de ida y vuelta para todas las Estaciones de los ferro-carriles Central Argentino y Nacional Central Norte, y las agencias de Cordoba y Tucuman espiden boletos para Buenos Aires.
Los boletos de ida son validos por 7 dias. Y los boletos de ida y vuelta por 30 dias.
Por mayore informes etc.
Agencia General
102—PIEDAD—102

Nueva Compania

DE

Navegacion a Vapor del Rio Parana

TO

San Nicolas and Rosario

(Via Campana)

The steamer Proveedor
Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

In combination with the train which leave the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.
Tram-tickets and luggage gratis.
Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior; return tickets being available for thirty days.
All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goodshed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.
For passages, parcels, freight on specie and cargo orders, apply to
DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent
h 322 d30j30

Mensagerias Fluviales a Vapor

Nuevo Itinerario

Que rejira desde el 2 de Diciembre de 1882, hasta nuevo aviso.

Para Montevideo a las 5½ de la tarde
Los Lunes—
Vapor Cosmos
Los Martes y Viernes—
Vapor Jupiter
Los Jueves.—
Vapor Silex
Los Sabados—
Vapor Rio de la Plata.
Para Salto y demas puertos de escala a las 10 de la manana
Los Martes—
Vapor Rio de la Plata
Los Jueves—
Vapor Cosmos
Los Domingos—
Vapor Silex
CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta Santa Fe
Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales con los Vapores
Pingo y Meteoro
SALIDAS
Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.
En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central á las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanza á estos vapores en Campana.
Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles, la agencia los da gratis a los señores pasageros.
La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.
La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.
Comunicacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.
PEDRO RISSO,
Agente.
143—Reconquista—145

DO you really want to smoke a Good Cigar or Cigarrette, if so Try M. Mendez de Andes's
LA ABUNDANCIA
216—Rivadavia—216.
122 m17 20

¡¡VACUNA ANIMAL!!

CONSERVATORIO
DE
Vacuna Animal Legitima
145—Calle Victoria—145
MEDICOS DIRECTORES
Dr. A. Finck y Dr. F. A. Tamini.
ADMINISTRADOR
E. E. CRANWELL.
Se vacuna al pie de la vaca los dias Lunes y Miercoles de 3 á 5 de la tarde

Precio por una vacunacion:—
En el Establecimiento..... 850 %
A Domicilio..... 100

Participamos a los Srs Médicos y al Publico, que despues de grandes sacrificios y prolongadas esperiencias hemos conseguido establecer este conservatorio guiandonos por los Reglamentos que rigen a Establecimientos Europeos de esta indole.
La Vacuna Animal administrada al pie de la vaca, excluye el peligro de propagar enfermedades de la sangre, como sifilis etc. No sucediendo lo mismo con la Vacuna Humana transmitida de brazo a brazo, y quedando por consiguiente resuelto el difícil problema de la resistencia a la vacunacion.
122 f14 m14

IMPORTANTE

ESPECIFICO
DE
GLYCERINA
PARA
La inmersion del Ganado Lanar

Es la mas barata, la mejor, y mas eficaz, siendo ademas
EL MENJURGE PRINCIPAL

En todos los paises del mundo donde se cria el Ganado Lanar
Puede usarse con Agua Fria

El "Especifico de Glycerina" ha sido probado y reconocido por los mas eminentes químicos analiticos del mundo de ser el unico para la cura efectiva y radical de la Sarna, Gusanos, Larvas, Pudricion de Pezuña, Piojillos etc etc, en los Carneros, Corderos y Borregas, como igualmente de ser el mejor menjurge para hacer crecer el largor y cantidad del vellon.
La lana del Carnero que ha sido inmerjido con el "Especifico de Glycerina" es de mnchisimo mas valor y alcanza precios mucho mas altos en el mercado, que la que se ha trasquilado de Carneros que han sido inmergidos en otros menjurges. Tampoco se incendiara por combustion espontanea como es el caso con algunos otros menjurges.

UNICOS FABRICANTES
Tomlinson & Hayward
Lincoln, Inglaterra
Pueden obtenerse todos los detalles y testimoniales de los unicos importadores en el Rio de la Plata.
Moore & Tudor,
Calle Maipu
BUENOS AYRES
81 m9 xp

NEW NUMBERS

OF THE

Sea Side and Franklyn Square Libraries.

The Monks of Thelema by Besant and Rice.
The Princess and Curdie. A Girl's Story, by Geo. Macdonald.
Love me for Ever, by Robt. Buchanan.
Not if I Know It, by Anthony Trollope.
Johnny's Christmas, by B L Farjson, and other stories.
The Vicar of Bullhampton, by A Trollope.
Dukesborough Tales, by Richard M Johnston.
My Connaught Cousins. A Novel.
Mr Woosey's Great Trouble, by F W Robinson.
"The Hidden Million" by Paul Meritt.
By Day and Night, by R E Francillon.
Robinson's School, by Jules Verne.
The Improvisatore; or Life in Itsly, by Hans C. Andersen.
And several others by different authors.
WILLIAM MACKERN
137 Florida 137
(Between Cangallo and Cuyo)
139 m17 30

E. E. CRANWELL

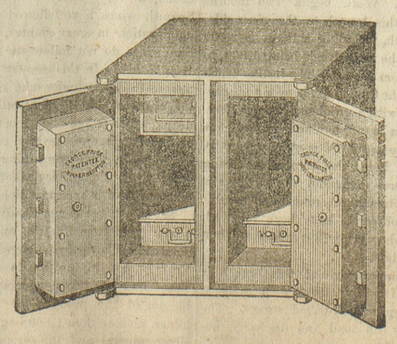
147 Victoria 147 Victoria
Always on sale, coming fresh by every steamer
Pure Human and Calf Vaccine
Guaranteed by an arrangement with the Association for the supply of
Pure Vaccine Lymph.
LONDON.
147 Victoria 147 Victoria
E. E. CRANWELL
a 260 7m27a2

Safe Bind—Safe Find

GEORGE PRICE'S

Impregnable Fire and Burglar-proof

SAFES.



SOLE AGENTS

J. MOHR BELL AND Co.

293 Rivadavia 293.

f13 xp

Guinness's Stout

MARK

MAGNOLIA

Double First Prize "Gold Medal"

CHEAPEST

AND

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Sole Agents

George & John C. Bell

295—CANGALLO—295

284 jl 1 xp

Have you drank High Life,

THE NEWEST

DRINK?

128 m17 25

Children's Books.

Picture Books

AND

STORY BOOKS

A very large Assortment, suitable for all ages and classes.

L. JACOBSEN & CO.

242—Calle Florida—244

186 m17 21

Holy Week.

Prayer Books, Hymn Books. and Devotional Works

Will be made a speciality for this occasion
Parties Wishing to supply themselves, or to make presents, will find on Exhibition a great variety of very superior Books in the choicest bindings.

L. Jacobsen & Co.

242—Calle Florida—244

106 m15 24

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES—

March 18th 1883
Sunday before Easter

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Morning Prayer	11 a.m.
Anto-Communion Office	11.30
Evening Prayer	7.30 pm

TRINITY CHURCH (Lomas)

Divine Service	2.45 p.m.

BARRACAS INSTITUTE

Divine Service	5.5 p.m

Episcopal Chapel San Jose de Flores.

March 18th.

VI. Sunday in Lent.

Morning Prayer	11 a.m.
Children's Service	4 p.m.
Evening Service	8p m.

Flores Collegiate School

Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury, B.A., Ph. D. (in honours)
Mr. H. Irwine Whitty, M.A., Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist.
The next term begins Monday, April 2nd, 1883.
A preparatory class has been formed for Junior Pupils.

Tuition Fees:

	Per Month
Boys in the preparatory class	$300 m/c
Do. under 12 in the upper class	400
Do. over twelve in the higher	500

Prospectus on application.
87 m13 a2

William White

Land, Live Stock and General Commission Agent
114—PIEDAD—114.
115 m16 xp

ASK FIFTY LADIES IN SUCCESSION what perfume they consider the most delicate, the most pure and salubrious, the most permanent, and in all respects the most desirable, and forty-nine of them will answer, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

FLUIDO AUZON

Enrique Auzon

Calle Santa Fe 881

389—VENEZUELA—389

46 f8 m8

The Original
Mockford's Sheepwash
The most efficacious
AND
The most economical
J. K. Theobald & Ca.
34—Calle Cangallo—34

The Great Blood Purifiers!

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.
Established 1832.
Guaranteed to be infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Secondary and Tertiary Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Blotches, Pimples, and all diseases or sores produced by Impurity of the blood.
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS
CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Valvoline.

The King of Lubricating Oils

Beware of the falsification that unscrupulous traders are trying to palm off as genuine. Send for circular to the
Sole Agent
J. A. BENNET
195 Florida
69 m10 xp

ON 'CHANGE.

March 17th, 1883

Patacon	25.01
Cedulas A	100½
Cedulas E	86½
National Bank Shares	70½
National 5 o/o	74

Cedulas continue to draw all the attention of the market, but operations to-day were much smaller than yesterday. Over 200,000 Cedulas were sold during official hours at firm rates. Operations for cash were large; 78,000 Series E were sold, rates opening at 86¾ and closing at 86½. Fifty five thousand were sold for the end of the month. Prices for cash rule firmer than for the end of the month. Seventy thousand were sold for the end of April; rates opened at 87½, fell to 87 and closed at 87¼. Although the market no longer bears the very firm tendency that characterised the stock yesterday, rates look upwards. With regard to the Cedula loan in Europe it is generally supposed that the business has not yet been done, but few doubt the success of Dr. Llambi Campbell's proposal. The success of this loan means a general rise in 6 o/o stocks, as the capital in 8 o/o stocks at present will be then thrown on the market for investment. The redemption of the 8 o/o stock will be effected slowly, and two years will probably elapse before they are withdrawn.
National Bank Shares maintain their very dull features and speculation is languishing. Many old operators have gone into Cedulas, and the share circle at the ring is becoming daily more limited. A turn is expected in the market before long. The stock is drooping for the moment and rates show a falling market. Fifteen hundred shares were sold for the end of the month; rates opened at 104¾, fell to 104¾ and closed firmer at 104½. Two hundred and fifty shares were sold for the end of next month; rates opened at 105½ and closed at 106. There is a visible apathy amongst operators, and no activity is anticipated before the end of next week. The loan business has failed to throw any life into the speculation, and outsiders are out of the market.
A few thousand National 5 o/s were sold this morning at 74 o/o.
The National Bank is daily crowded with shareholders collecting their 5 o/o dividend. The building is becoming altogether too small for the amount of business and numbers of people visiting the Bank.
Seventeen ocean steamers are posted to leave between this and the end of the month. The growth of steam trade beats everything else in the country.
Mr. Church, estanciero of the South, was welcomed on 'Change; he leaves for England per Minho. Mr. Kurezyn also returns in Minho to Rio, and Mr. Coaker leaves in the morning for Concordia.
The auction of National Lands yesterday, gave poor results. One lot 4 square leagues in the First Section, about 14 leagues West of Italo sold for $54,000 % per league, and one lot in the 7th Section, 20 lsagues from Italo for $46,000 %c. These prices show a sharp fall as last year $80,000 % per league was offered for the lot in the 1st Section. Very few people attended the sale; the rest of the lots were withdrawn.
The Brokers Mutual Protectorate Society, has been launched with great success by Messrs, Marsan and E. Frias. Already over 100 brokers have signed the provisional papers, and some $25,000 % subscription. We wish the movement the very best success.
The crowd at the Patente Office in Calle Maipu is such, that a staff of policemen is kept busy all day on the premises keeping order. More clerks are needed to despatch the tax paying public.
The sales at the ring were as follows:—
Cedulas—
For cash A 2,000 at 100¼
For cash E 78,200 at 86¾-½
For March 31st A 3,000 at 100¼
For March 31st E 55,000 at 87
For April 30th E 70,000 at 87½-½-87-¼
Sales, 208,200
National Bank Shares—
For March 31st 1,500 at 104¾-¾-¾-½-½
For April 30th 250 at 105½-¾-106
Sales, 1,750
National Bonds, 1881, 5 o/o—
For cash 5,000 at 74
This was the hardest Saturday we had in this market for some time, and the sudden tightness of money was felt almost in every circle. Many are of opinion that the stringency of the money market is due to the immense volume of business now transacted, and which is found too great for our banks, too great for our paper money, too great for our specie reserve, and, in one word, too great for the ordinary resources of this market. Everything has grown and is growing in the country, save our banks and our circulating medium. The accumulated earnings of our tens of thousands of workmen, and the accumulated profits of our trade, business, farming, etc., demand an increase of money in our market. Add to these a heavy speculation in stocks and a booming business for the last two years going on in estancia lands, the result is there is not half enough of money in circulation to carry on the business we are doing. The National Bank is the only bona fide help to the market, as with its arranged credit in London it can now let go its new paper money; but this will necessarily affect the exchange market, which within the last week has undergone such a sweeping change. Bills were passed this afternoon at 49½ with much difficulty; some of the banks that refused to draw last Monday at ½ drew to-day at ¾, and even at this rate there are no takers. The Italian Bank did a large exchange business to-day on Rio at 11,280, which gives the Bank an exchange on London of 50d, and it looks extremely probable that before another week is over exchange here will be at 50d. The state of affairs in Montevideo increases the market pressure; sovereigns were sold to-day at 3 per cent, and we hear that the Minho will take £60,000 sovs. to Montevideo, remitted by one of our private banks. Many attribute the present difficult state of our money market to the impending conversion of its specie notes by the Provincial Bank, and merchants hope that Sr. Uriburu, who so thoroughly understands the money market, will be able to come to some arrangement with the National Government to postpone this conversion, which acts as a screw on the whole of our monetary system. We throw out these remarks in the hope that some timely action will be taken on this all important matter. The business of the country was never greater than at present; it calls for a freer supply of money, and any attempt to restrict that supply must inevitably create a crisis in the market.
Three thousand light hides casa Blanca at 48 rls. here.
Some fine lands at Carhué offering cheap. A good chance for farmers.
60,000 Municipal Bonds sold at afterhours at 85.
Mr. Meyer, of the leading firm of Bracht & Co., took leave of his many friends; he sails to-morrow for Europe.
Payments for produce to-day were very fair, and there seems to have been a good produce movement during the week.
Mr. Frank W. Jones, the Managing Director of the United Telephone Co. of the River Plate, was welcomed on 'Change.
French exchange was done this afternoon at 5.24. The Italian Bank was the principal taker.
Mr. K. M. Doulton and Mr. Robert O'Shaughnessy Murray, who have both arrived out from England, were welcomed on 'Change. Mr. Murray leaves in the Villarino for the far South.
Eleven vessels have been chartered during the week to load wheat in Santa Fé; one to load in Rosario, two in San Lorenzo and three in other ports.
The arrivals of wheat during the week have been large, but the demand has been equal to the supply, and prices show no change. Flour is arriving fast from the rivers; some steamers have loaded flour for Brazil.
About 15,000 tons of linseed have been exported up to date since the beginning of the season. Close on 30,000 bags were shipped during the fortnight. About thirty sailing vessels are at present loading for Europe.
Mr. Cosker leaves for Concordia to-morrow.
Telegrams arrived to-day announcing a fall of one shilling in the price of maize; the Liverpool quotation is now 6½. A fall of one franc is now announced in the price of linseed. The news was much commented on to-day by corn men. The bulk of the linseed crop of this country has already been exported, and standing contracts for the balance have to be filled at current rates.
Only 3000 arrobes of wool arrived in the Plaza Once this morning. Messrs Unzue sold 3000 arrobes of 'pasto fuerte' wools at prices ranging between 78 and 80%, and lambs wool at 45 and 70% per arrobe. The sale which we reported yesterday amounted to 11,000 arrobes 'pasto fuerte' wool at a price above 86%. Messrs Llamazares and Benitez sold to-day one thousand arrobes at 85% per arrobe.
The sheepskin car nuisance is as bad as ever, and for skins belonging to the President of the Supreme Federal Court of the Argentine Republic a fine of six hundred and odd dollars had to be paid. This is eloquent.
Mr Rebollo, ex-manager of the Sala de Comercio, has made a proposal to the Chamber of Commerce to incorporate the ex Sala with the Bolsa. This is a move in the right direction and the proposer is the right man in the right place. If the Chamber of Commerce decide to the request, which is recognized a necessity by all members of the Bolsa, we may look forward to an accurate and daily record of all movements in the inner and outerroads and in the Boca. The want of a Sala is very much felt.
Cedulas ruled a little weaker during afterhours. A few thousand were sold for cash at 86¾, but prices subsequently fell, and about $20,000 were sold at 86½; there were many buyers at this rate and the market closed firm. A few operations were effected for the end of April at 87¼, the market closing with buyers at that rate.
Over one thousand National Bank Shares were sold during afterhours. The market shewed a flatter feeling and prices fell to 104½ for the end of the month. No operations were reported for the end of April and the market closed at 105½ buyers.
The Orion leaves on the 1st prox. and the Pleiades on the 11th; both steamers are sister ships of the Galileo and Leibnitz. They are splendid passenger boats, and were favorite steamers on the East Indian passenger route.
2,500 bales of wool have been engaged for the German steamer Köln at 25s and 10 o/o.
Amongst the passengers per Minho we note the departure of Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Fair, Mr. Church, and Captain Bruce.
Freights are firm and sailing vessels are in great demand for up rivers.
At the Plaza Once de Setiembre the following business done:—
112 waggons with produce arrived.
The sales were:—
Wool—
1,000 @ superior, 81
2,

Hotel Provence

29—Cangallo—29

Fine suits of Rooms or Families, cleanliness, attendance and cuisine of first order.
One of the finest Hotels in town, and where visitors will find every home comfort.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics

Charges moderate

Hotel de Provence

JOSEPH PERES & Co.

NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the Hotel has been completely restorated, and now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix

Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista

Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Hydraulic Lift
Reading-room
Public Baths
Charges are most moderate
Wines superb
Table d'Hote in European style, with room lights and attendance.

Hotel de la Paix

Corner of the Calles Cangallo and Reconquista

Boarding House

Mr Barke begs to advise her camp friends that she now resides at Cuyo 1012, where they will meet with every attention and comfort at very moderate prices.

e 156 m9 xp

AL BUEN JARDINERO

19—FLORIDA—19

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS

Fresh and the latest Crops in Europe

FRUIT TREES

Plants and Flowers

TREES

FOR

Mounts and Streets

Grand collection of 500 varieties of

ROSE PLANTS

FLOWER BULBS

Garden Implements, Rustic Tables, Trees Flower Pots, etc.

Bruyere Earth

BOUQUETS MADE

Permanent Show of Select Plants

GUSTAVO HAMONET

19—Calle Florida—19

Buenos Aires

87 jl 10 xp

Seminario Ingles

En el gran edificio conocido

POR

Colegio del Caballito.

Se recomienda a los padres o encargados de niños que deseen ponerlos como pupilos, que visiten el citado Establecimiento, para cerciorarse de las cualidades y ventajas que ofrece.

Sus espaciosos dormitorios ventilados y en condiciones higiénicas irreprochables, sitio para recreo, jardin, huerta, y magnifica pileta de baño en la que sin riesgo alguno aprenden la natacion, hacen del 'Seminario Ingles' uno de los mejores establecimientos de educacion, puesto que participa de las ventajas del campo y de la ciudad, con la cual unen dos lineas de tramways.

El plan de estudios, nomina de profesores y la atencion asidua que se dispensa a los niños, atisfaran a las personas mas delicadas en materia de educacion.

ADOLFO L. NEGROTTO

Director

149 s13 xp

Colegio del Plata

349--Calle Belgrano--349

Edgar C. Courtaux (Director)

Object: Elementary Teaching.

Commercial and University courses; preparation for the National Military and Naval colleges.

The College language is English; the courses are also in French and Spanish.

Boarders, half-boarders and day pupils are received.

NOTE—There are carriages for those who live at a distance.

52 f8 xp

Holy Cross College

595—Corrientes—595

JAMES M. GRACE,

PRESIDENT.

New Millinery

260—Calle Cangallo—260

Opposite the Gran HOTEL DE ROMA

Dresses and bonnets for ladies and children made according to last fashion at shortest notice.

Orders from Camp quickly and punctually executed

260—CANGALLO—260

Telegrafo Nacional

En combinacion con las lineas Brasileras.

La tarifa a cobrarse desde cualquier oficina telegrafica nacional en la Republica a las que companen los telegrafos Brasileros, cuyas zonas se detallan a continuacion es la siguiente

1ª Zona—Por cada palabra de la primera decena $ m/n 0.31, treinte y un centavos nacionale, incluso direccion y firma, y $ m/n 0.26, veinte y seis centavos nacionales por cada una de las subsiguientes.

2ª Zona—Se cobrara $ m/n 0.42, cincuenta y dos centavos nacionales por cada palabra de la primera decena y $ m/n 0.47, cuarenta y siete centavos nacionales por cada una de las subsiguientes.

3ª Zona—Se cobrara $ m/n 73, sesenta y tres centavos nacionales por cada palabra en la primera decena y $ m/n 0.68 por las subsiguientes.

El maximum de una palabra para la trasmision de telegramas queda fijado en diez letras.

Los numeros escritos en cifras se cuentan por tantas palabras como veces contengan tres.

Todo signo aislado, letra o cifra numerica se cuenta por una palabra.

Las letras agregadas a las cifras para indicar los numeros ordinales, se contaran por una cifra.

TELEGRAFOS DEL BRAZIL.

Primera Zona

Alegrete, Antonina, Arroyo Grande, Barra de San Joao, Cangussu, Camaquan, Desterro, Fazenda de Santa Cruz, Itapitangny, Itajahy, Iguape, Itaguhy, Jaguarao, Joinville, Laguna, Marretes, Margaritiva, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Paranagua, Paraty, Rio Pardo, Rio Grande, Rosario, Rio Janeiro, San Lorenzo, San Gabriel, Santa Maria, San Francisco do Sol, San Paulo, San Sebastian, Santos, Torres, Triumpho, Uruguayan, Ubatuba.

Segunda Zona

Alcobaca, Aracaju, Araruama, Alagoinhas, Barra do Rio Grande, Benevente, Barreiros, Bahia, Caripos, Caravellas, Canavieiras, Cachoeira del Sud, Cabo Frio, Camamu, Corumpe, Estancia, Fortaleza de Santa Cruz, Itabapoana, Itapemerina, Itamas, Linhares, Marica, Macahe, Maragogife, Maccio, Nicheroy, Porto das Caixas, Pofuco, Pilar, Petropolis, Ponta Negra, Porto Seguro, Penedo, Porto Calo, Quisama, Rio Bonito, Rio de Contas, Recife o Pernambuco, San Jose de Norte, S. Joao da Barra, S. Matheus, Santa Amaro, S. Vicente, S. Francisco de Paula, S. Miguel, Victorica, Villa Viccsa, Venda das Pedras, Villa de Santa Cruz, Valence.

Tercera Zona

Angra, Aracaty, Angicos, Assu, Belmonte, Cacimbinhas, Corityba, Corte correio, da Sucurral, Cachoeira (do Norte), Camaragobe, Central, Conde de Serra, Caity, D Peirito, Estretto, Fortaleza (Ceara), Guaratuba, Guarapuava, Goyana, Iguarassu, Itanbe, Itaqui, Itacurussa, Ilheus, Larangeiras, Livramento, Manbucaba, Macury, Maroim, Mamangnape, Mossoro, Macahyba, Nazareth, Natal, Passo Fundo, Porto de Cima, Pernhipe, Pharol, Prado, Parnhyba, Quarahim, Rio Formoso, S. Borja, Santarem, Timbo.

(Firmado)

OLEGARIO OJEDA

139 f27 m27

Ferro Carril del Sud.

Prolongacion á Bahia Blanca.

Desde el dia 10 inclusive del presente mes, se abre al servicio publico la primera seccion comprendida entre Azul y Olavarria.

Por pormenores respecto a la marcha de los trenes, ver las los horarios suplementarios de la Compañia, y la Guia de Kidd.

B. Aires, Marzo 13 de 1883.

LA ADMINISTRACION

84 m13 24

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES,

MONTEVIDEO and ROSARIO

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 "
Reserve Fund..... 185,000 "

Offices in Buenos Ayres—

CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Brest, Chambery, Dijon, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Oloron, Pau, Paris, Rouen, Tarbes, Toulon, Toulouse, And on many other towns in France, Bale, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Vevey, Zurich, And on other towns in Switzerland, Lisbon, Oporto, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Alessandria, Ancona, Bologna, Como, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Lucca, Milan, Messina, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Rome, Spezia, Turin, Venice, Verona, And on many other towns in Italy, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Corunna, Caldas de Reyes, Coruhion, Ferol, Granada, Madrid, Malaga, Mallorca, Menorca, Padron, Pamplona, Pontevedra, San Sebastian, Santander, Sevilla, Santiago, Valencia, Valladolid, Villagarcia, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many other towns in Spain, Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia, Rosario, Montevideo.

JOHN TODD

Manager

London & R. Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD

(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

MONEDA CORRIENTE

Account current..... 3 o/o.
30 days notice..... 3½ o/o.
90 days fixed..... 4 o/o.

GOLD

Account current..... 1 o/o.
30 days notice..... 2 o/o.
90 days fixed..... 3 o/o.

CHARGED,

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

Debit balances in account current in gold and m/c..... 9 p. cent

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1882.

JOHN TODD

Manager

The English Bank of the River Plate.

LIMTD.

BUENOS AIRES

Temporary Premises

94—CANGALLO—94

ROSARIO

Corner of Calles

PUERTO AND CORDOBA

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed do 1,000,000

DIRECTORS

H. Brockett Esq., Chairman of the Central Arg. Railway.
C. A. Cater Esq.
Hon. S. C. Glyn, M.P.
Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.
M. H. Moses, Esq.
William Rodger, Esq. Junior, Sres Juan Best y Hnos.
Arthur E. Smithers, Esq. Managing Director.

BANKERS IN LONDON

Messrs Glyn Mills Currie & Co.

Commercial and other Current Accounts opened.

Deposits received at sight and for Fixed periods.

Bills Discounted, Negotiated, or collected.

Advances made upon Approved Securities.

Letters of Credit issued on London, the Continent, the United States and Brazil for Commercial and Travelling purposes.

Bills of Exchange issued and purchased on the following places—

London, and the principal towns in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Paris
Bordeaux
Marseilles
Antwerp
Genoa, and other places in Italy
Spain
Switzerland
The United States
Montevideo
Rio Janeiro, and other places in Brazil

Transfers of Funds to or from this Country and the Continent can be effected by telegram or otherwise, through the medium of the Banks' Chief Office at,

No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking business transacted on liberal terms.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed and charged by the Bank, until further advice.

ALLOWED MONEDA CORRIENTE

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 3 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 4 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... } 5½ do
Do for 90 days fixed..... }

ALLOWED GOLD

Credit Balances in Current Account and Deposits at Call.. 2 o/o p. ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice.... 3 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... } 4½ do
Do for 90 days fixed..... }

CHARGED

Overdrafts in Current Account Gold or Paper..... 9 o/o p. ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

E ROSS DUFFIELD.

Manager.

B. Aires, 1st February, 1883

Banco Nacional

Se previene a los Sres. Accionistas que, de acuerdo con lo resuelto por la Asamblea de la fetcha, el pago del 15% Dividendo de $5.5 por accion, empezara a efectuarse desde el Sabado 17 del corriente; debiendo presentarse las acciones para su anotacion el dia anterior.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 14, 1883.

MARTIN A. MAXWELL.

Secretario

108 m15 24

Meat Packing

The proprietor of an establishment in the Banda Oriental is desirous of communicating with a gentleman who has had practical experience in all branches of Meat Packing suitable for the London market. Address by letter to A B this office.

24 m6 s5

LIQUIDATION of the firm of Julio Bonnet, Calle de Lima 56. For sale at cost price: Pianos of Pleyel and Blondel, large size, very latest improvements, crossed chords, warranted new and genuine. Soleopportunity to buy a first class piano at same price as an ordinary one.

30 m6 20

Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata

98—CALLE de la PIEDAD—98

Capital en oro efectivo..... $f.1,500,000
Fondo de reserva y provision al 30 de Junio de 1881..... $f. 207,409.41

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—

ABONA EN MONEDA CORRIENTE

En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 3 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 4 " "
A plazo fijo de 60 á 90 dias..... 5 " "

ABONA EN ORO

En cuenta corriente y a la vista.. 2 o/o anual
A plazo fijo de 30 dias..... 3 " "
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias..... 4 " "

SE COBRA

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 10 o/o anual
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 10 " "
Descuento de Pagarés y letras será Convencional

Se dan Giros y Cartas de Credito sobre—

LONDRES
PARIS
BURDEOS
AMBERES

y todos los principales ciudades de ITALIA como asi sobre

PARANA
CORDOBA
SAN JUAN
TUCUMAN
VALPARAISO
MONTEVIDEO y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho:

Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde, y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, Abril 4 de 1882.

S. Pollinini,

Banco Carabassa & Cia.

157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—

Se paga anual

Por depositos en cuenta corriente ó a la vista en moneda de curso legal..... 3 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal..... 4 "
A plazo fijo de 60 y 90 en moneda de curso legal..... 5 "
Id en cuenta corriente ó a la vista oro sellado..... 2 "
Id en cuenta corriente de 30 dias id. 3 "
Id id id 60 a 90 dias id. 4 "
Id a otros plazos..... Convencional

Se cobra

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 10 o/o
Id Id en oro sellado..... 10 "
Descuento de pagarés y letras será Convencional

Letras de Cambio

Se dan sobre:—

España 600 pueblos; Francia 40 pueblos; Londres, Jersey, Liverpool, Holanda, Bolgica, Alemania, Rusia, Turquia, Dinamarca, Suecia y Noruega, Rumania, Austria, Lisboa, Oporto; Irazu, pagadero en 90 pueblos; y Suiza, pagadero en 35 pueblos.

Cartas de Credito

Se dan sobre los principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

Horas de despacho

10 a.m. a 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Abril 1, 1882.

Banco Nacional

42—Reconquista—42

Horas de oficina: De 10 a. m. a 4 p. m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p. m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:—

ABONARA

	ANUAL
Sobre depositos en oro, á la vista.....	3 o/o
Id en oro, a 90 dias fijos.....	4 o/o
Id en plata despues de 60 dias.....	1 o/o
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista.....	3 o/o
Id á 30 dias fijos.....	5 o/o
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias.....	6 o/o

COBRARA

Por descuentos de pagares de comercio en oro..... 7 o/o
Por descuento y renovacion de letras 8 o/o
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente..... 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Febrero 15, de 1883.

EL DIRECTORIO.

TIENDA

A LA

CIUDAD DE LONDRES

38—PERU—38

Entre Rivadavia y Victoria,

El Lunes 19 de Marzo y dias siguientes:

LUNES SANTO

Pondremos en venta

1º—Un surtido enteramente nuevo de Generos de fantasia para vestidos, tejidos inditos gustos de ultima moda, desde pesos 2½ la vara hasta 60.

2º—Sederias de moda, generos de seda labrados o Broche, Damasse y lisos, colores, gustos y clases, esclusivos a nuestra casa desde $12 la vara hasta 150.

3º—MODAS—Gorras, sombreros y sombreritos, modelos esquisitos desde $39 hasta 900, surtido inmejorable para Señoras, Señoritas y Niñas, este surtido unico en Buenos Aires, ha sido recibido expresamente en prevision de la SEMANA SANTA.

4º—Terciopelos lisos, labrado, Broche y Frappe negro y de colores de ultima moda, desde $9 hasta 150 la vara, surtido sin competencia en Buenos Aires.

5º—Confecciones y Tapados, Vestidos de seda negro, raso Duchesse, Surah y Radames con bullas y guarniciones de Demasse Ottoman y Broche, riche desde $900 hasta 4,500.

6º—Tapados de todas formas de medio tiempo y de invierno modelos exclusivos A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES desde $90 hasta 2850. Salidas de teatro etc.

7º—Echarpes, Fichus y guarniciones de felpa de ultima moda, gustos y formas preciosas. Mantillas españolas, nuevo surtido. Andaluzas y Madrileñas de Encaje Español y de Chantilly.

Moños, parures, corbatas, cuellos y puños de ultima moda.

8º—Surtido enteramente nuevo de articulos para Novias.

9º—Bonetteria: Medias para Señoras, niños y hombres, articulos de punto de lana, y lana y seda, sea Fichus, Pañuelos, Rebandos, Echarpes, Tricotes, Novedad. etc. etc.

10º—GUANTERIA: Guantes de cabritilla de fantasia y de lana.

CORSEES, unica especialidad en Buenos Aires, formas exclusivas a nuestra casa, surtido nuevo.

11º—ROPA Blanca, para Señoras Señoritas y Niñas, surtido completo y enteramente nuevo, precios sumamente comodos.

12º—COLCHAS y Cobertores o Frazadas, colchas de algodon, colchas de Adrianople, colchas de raso de seda, colchas con flerior de Duvet o Pluma viva, colchas para cunas, camas chicas y camas grandes desde 20, 29, 35, 60, 70 hasta 1750%.

13º—Alemanesco, de hilo y juegos de servilletas y manteles para mesas, generos blancos de hilo y de algodon para uso de familia.

14º—Cortinas de todas clases sobre camas, inmenso surtido.

15º—Merceria fina para sastres, costureras y modistas.

16º—Guarniciones y botones, para adornos de vestidos y tapados.

Abanicos, cintos, encajes, plumas, flores perfumeria fina etc.

Este surtido enteramente nuevo y unico en Buenes Aires sera puesto en venta

El Lunes 19 de Marzo y dias siguientes

LUNES SANTO

38—PERU—38

A LA

Ciudad de Londres

123 17 37

For Sale

Two Hundred Squares of good Camp, wired in on three sides, belonging to the late Don Jorge Shiel; three leagues from Chascomus. Apply to Auld Hnos.

87 m15 s18

REMATES

POR

ADOLFO

BULLRICH & CIA.

De todo el esplendido menage

De la casa habitacion del Sr. D. Rodolfo Heimendahl

Calle Rivadavia 191 (altos)

Por ausentarse para Europa

ELEGANTISIMOS MUEBLES

De Salon

Comedor

Dormitorio

Toilette, etc.

Innumerables bronces todos de Barbedienne, notables cuadros originales, porcelanas de Saxe y Sévres, adornos de gusto, plantas y jarrones para vestibulo, alfombrados de Smyrna y Moquette, arañas de bronce y cristal, etc.

El Viernes 30 de Marzo

A las 12 del dia

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado; por cuenta y orden del Sr. D. Rodolfo Heimendahl, por ausentarse del pais, todo el rico y elegante menage de su casa habitacion y con extenso detalle lo rematemos.

107 m16 30

POR LOS MISMOS

JUDICIAL

De un notable establecimiento del Campo

DENOMINADO

El Remington

PARTIDO DE OLAVARRIA

Perteneciente a la Testamentaria del finado

Sr D. Daniel F. Mackinlay

8000 hectareas

O sean 3 leguas cuadradas

Alambradas con 6 alambres de acero

MAGNIFICAS POBLACIONES

Galpones, cochera, caballeriza

Quintas Potreros

Corrales para hacienda vacuna, caballar y lanar, 6 puestos, bañadero para ovejas jaguales etc.

Vacas y toros puros y mestizos

Carneros puros Rambouillet

3 padrillos mestizos de carrera

1000 Cabezas

HACIENDA VACUNA

5 a 6000 ovejas mestizas

Carruajes, muebles, carros

MAQUINAS

Y demas enseres de un establecimiento de primer orden

En nuestra casa

78—ALSINA—78

El Martes 17 de Abril 1883

A las 2 p.m.

Remataremos a la mas alta postura, tomando por base las 2/3 partes de las respectivas tasaciones todas las existencias del Establecimiento arriba citado perteneciente a la testamentaria del Sr. D. Daniel F. Mackinlay por orden del Sr. Juez de 1ª Instancia Dr. D. Aditardo Heredia, por ante el Secretario D. Luis Guerello y cuyos pormenores son como sigue:—

Una area de 8000 hectareas o sean 3 leguas proximamente, tasada en 300,000% la legua..... $900,000

Alambrado por cinco costados con 6 alambras de acero y zanjeadas de 2x2 pies, con dos trabiesas pine de tea, 2644 medios postes reforzados a 18 vs de distancia con 7932 varillas de lapacho y 9576 varillas de 4 alambres torcidos, tasados en..... 200,000

Casa principal de material..... 100,000

Galpon de material, techo fierro de canalet a..... 25,000

Bañadero para ovejas, galpon, reparos, cochera, caballeriza, quinta leña etc..... 28,000

Casa de mayordomo, cochera, quinta potrero, corrales, pozo, horno, letrina, tranqueras, etc..... 85,000

Puestos del Camino Santa Emilia Nuevo Bautista y tranquera, tasado en..... 23,740

Muebles, armas, alfombras, utiles, loza etc..... 11,876

Fondas de pino, alambre, chapas de fierro, lienzos de corral, postes de ñandubay, pino blanco, ladrillas, bebidas, carretillas, varillas, etc..... 17,486

Una caja ne fierro Chub..... 3,500

Una volanta Phaeton..... 5,000

1 rastillo, 1 rastro, 1 arado, 1 guadañadora..... 1,800

2 carros de varas con guarniciones 2,000

$1,354,931

Dos terceras partes 903,287

Haciendas

Caballar

Un padrillo ¾ sangre carrera $1000, 2/3 partes $667.

Id id ½ sangre carrera, $2000, 2/3 partes $1334.

Id id ½ sangre Cleveland, $3000, 2/3 partes $667.

Id id ¾ sangre carrera $1000, 2/3 partes $667.

Dos caballos $1000 cada uno $2000, 2/3 partes $1334.

30 caballos de servicio, 300, $9000, 2/3 partes $6000.

98 yeguas al corte, 150, $2800 2/3 partes $1867.

Vacuna

Una vaca con cria hembra, raza Durham, importada $10,000, 2/3 partes $667.

Un toro raza Poled Augus, importada $9000 2/3 partes $6000.

16 toros, ½ y ¼ sangre Durham, 600 cada uno $9600, 2/3 partes $6400.

920 animales vacunos al corte a 220 pesos, 302,400, 2/3 partes 134,933.

Lanar.

5 carneros puros, Rambouillet 500 cada une $2500, 2/3 partes 1667.

908 ovejas al corte, 30 cada uno, 27,240, 2/3 partes 18,160.

1060 ovejas al corte, El Camino, 30 cada uno 31,800, 2/3 partes 21,200.

932 ovejas al corte, S. Emilia, 30 do, $27,960 2/3 partes 18,640.

1440 ovejas al corte, Puerto Nuevo, 30 id, 43,200, 2/3 partes 28,800.

951 ovejas al corte, Bautista, 30 id, 28,530, 2/3 partes 1920.

5891 animales lanares al corte.

1 casal cerdos Berkshire en 600, 2/3 partes 400.

1 casal perros finos ratoneros, 400, 2/3 partes 267.

1 perro mastin, 30 2/3 partes 20.

3 fierros de marca $50, 150, do 150.

La venta comenzara por el Casco de la estancia con alambrados y poblaciones, corrales, puertas, muebles, carruages, carros, y demas enseres utiles que forman un total de 1,346,-931%, siendo la base para la venta las 2/3 partes que son 903,287%.

Pocas veces se ha ofrecido un establecimiento tan valioso y de un inmenso porvenir por un precio tan infimo, pues ademas de no haberse ahorrado nada para la formacion de el, hoy hay la seguridad de que el Ferro Carril del Sud que va a Bahia Blanca pasara por una esquina del mismo campo o muy inmediato a el, de manera que se puede llegar casi en el dia alli.

Para ver los inventarios y tasaciones pueden ocurrir a nuestra casa Alsina 78 o al Secretario D. Luis Guerello en el Cabildo; donde existen los originales y los titulos de propiedad

NOTA—No olvidarse que el remate se efectuara en la Capital, en nuestra casa Alsina 78.

118 m16

Just Received

per s.s. KEPLER

THE

NEW SEASON'S TEAS

PRICES FROM

$15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 60

per lb.

Thomas Sheil

126-PIEDAD-126

70 m16 19

L. Garrahan & Bros.

Wool and Produce Broker

2—CALLE ECUADOR—2

Corner of Rivadavia and Plaza Once de Setiembre

Barraca del Puerto

REMATE

POR

Baltar & Quesada

En el Partido de Porvenir

EN

BAHIA BLANCA

3620 hectareas de rico Campo

Buenas condiciones de pago

ABUNDANTISIMOS PASTOS

Campo de primer orden

A solo 2 leguas del ejido del Pueblo

Sobre la linea del Ferro Carril del Sud

Aplicable a la ganaderia o lanar, debe para los agricultores.

Linderos a los campos de los Sres. Dufour, Benmenet, Heusser, Rugoni, Diehl y Vidal

A solo 5 leguas del puerto

Seguro e inmenso Porvenir

Varias Letras al Gobierno

BASE INFIMA

170 ps. la hectarea

Vale el doble Vale el doble

Pago al contado y a plazos

En nuestra casa

51—San Martin—51

El Martes 20 de Marzo 1883

A las 3 en punto de la tarde

Venderemos por orden terminante de su dueño y sobre la infima base que se ha fijado, las 3,620 hectareas de rico campo en Bahia Blanca a que nos referimos, y cuyos linderos son los Señores Dufour, Benmenet, Heusser, Rugoni, Diehl y Vidal.

Las ultimas ventas del Gobierno de la Provincia pueden servir de comparacion para comprender que el negocio que ofrecemos es una verdadera pichincha.

CONDICIONES DE PAGO

Reconocemos este campo una deuda al Gobierno por 345,000 $, en 7 letras con las que cancelara el comprador abonando el excedente al contado.

Por muy poco dinero puede hacerse esta linda operacion que dara para quien la realize una utilidad extraordinaria.

Titulos perfectos.

Por mas datos a nuestra casa Calle San Martin 51.

7 m2 20

NEW CROP

1883

VANITY FAIR

Fragrant Vanity Fair, Gold Aromatic Mixture, Bright Virginia Cut Cavendish, Old Virginia without adulteration.

JUST RECEIVED

From the World-famed Manufactory of W. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, U. S.

in Tins and Packets of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs.

Frist Prize Medals at Vienna, Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide.

Sole Importers and Agents:

SNELL & CO.

203—Rivadavia—203

To be had at the leading Grocery, Stationary, and Tobacco Establishments.

CIGARETTES

Expected daily of Vanity Fair, Fragrant Fair, New Vanity Fair, Casino, Little Jockey, Elsior, Pergues and Snell's Best.

Recommendation unnecessary.

Topographical Plan

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE

The new Edition of the above work by the well known Civil Engineer and land surveyor Carlos de Chapeaurouge, engraved by Messrs Stiller & Laas and published by George Mackern, Calle San Martin 7, will appear on or about the 1st March and will be on sale at the principal Stationers.

210 f22 m18

F. Reepen & Co.

Consignatorio de Frutos del Pais

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS

Offices—127½ CALLE CANGALLO.

En Venta

Un Locomobil nuevo de 12 caballos.
Un Id id 6 id.
Por un precio modico.

Para verlas en la Fabrica de Maquinas de

Felipe Schwarz y Hermano

Casa Amarilla

ALMIRANTE BROWN 2—50.

111 m15 18

For Capitalisis.

A partner wanted for a splendid camp business with a capital of 5 to 8000 pats. Best garantics offered. W. K. S. Esp. Standard.

113 m16 23

Casa-Quinta en San Jose de Flores

Se Alquila

Calle Colon y Flores, a dos cuadras de la calle Real, excelente construccion con dos departamentos, muchas habitaciones y comodidades, aljibe, cuarto de baño, cocheras, caballerizas etc., magnificos parrales y arboles de primer orden.

Para tratar calle Rivadavia 240.

90 14 30

SE ALQUILAN

Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Calle Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.

SE DAN EN ARRENDAMIENTO por muy poco precio ocho leguas de campo al lado de Media Luna (estancia del Sr. Newbery). Estos campos distan 68, sesenta y ocho leguas de Buenos Aires y dentro de 18, diez y ocho, meses se hara el viaje en 10 horas por el Ferro Carril Transandino, empresa Clark, actualmente en construccion. Por mas informes ocurrir a nuestro escritorio Florida 22, segunda patio.—Gomez y Ortiz Basualdo.

160 f28 m31

TO LET A nicely Furnished House (altos) in Calle Florida, with 11 rooms, all handsomely furnished, pipe water, gas, bathroom and all other accommodation for a family. Apply by letter to O R, office of The Standard.

93 m8 31

TO LET Furnished Rooms for a married couple or single gentlemen, board if required. Apply Calle Temple 45.

109 m15 s9

Wired Camp for Cattle and Sheep.

To Let, two leagues of splendid camp for cattle and sheep, in the Partido of Pergamino at four leagues distance from the town, with buildings, jaguels, and all things necessary for an establishment. For further information address Mr Alexander A. Boll at the estancia San Antonio, Pergamino, or Mr L. B. Trant, Calle San Martin 18, Buenos Aires.

77 m12 23

CAMPO. Se arriendan 300 cuadras, barato con poblaciones, a mas legua de la Estacion Ramallos, para agricultura o hacienda. Ocurrir Alsina 334.

97 m14 26

TO LET or SELL a comfortable house with eight rooms, Calle Bolivar 604; also a nice room with balconies to the street, altos. Apply Calle Larga de Recoleta 114.

93 m14 20

Drawing.

Madame Caroline V. de Noelting wishes to find some more pupils for a class of drawing and painting, she has at her disposal an hour for private lessons.

Apply to Madame Dora B de Lische, Calle Corrientes 299. Room 28, 30.

114 m16 a16

NURSE WANTED with good experience. References indispensable. Apply Calle Victoria 1316.

124 m16 20

WANTED a situation as Nurse by a young girl. Apply San Martin 187.

119 m16 20

WANTED an experienced female Cook for an English family. Apply to British Consul, 149 Piedad.

95 m14 21

NURSE wanted for the British Hospital. Apply to Resident Medical Officer, between 10 and 12. Reference as to character indispensable.

243 j23 xp

MUCAMA. Se necesita una con buenas recomendaciones. Calle General Lavalle 464.

107 m15 18

ESTANCIEROS—Un hombre formal se ofrece para dirijir un establecimiento de agricultura, horticultura o horticultura. Ocurrir Lima 18.

102 m15 18

WANTED—A person holding a concession in the Chaco, for cutting hard wood sleepers, quebracho, palmar, and would like to find a partner with capital to work the same. Apply T. A. Calle Cangallo 69.

103 m15 22

PACKET EDITION

PER

R.M.S. 'MINHO.'

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1883.

THE BLANCA GRANDE AUCTION

Nothing seems to test more the strong and vigorous march of this country than those periodical land sales at the Government House, when the farmers come to town with money in both pockets to buy Government lands for their flocks pur herds.

The more we grow, the higher estancia lands advance; and there is this peculiarity in this business, that whilst the inside lands in the favorite partidos, no doubt, hold their value, still they show no such advance in price as those outside lands, which but a couple of years ago were all but unsaleable, and certainly uninhabitable.

It is not three years since the Directors of the Provincial Bank refused to accept from a debtor some good Blanca Grande lands, in payment of a debt, at the rate of $120,000 % per league. Last week Blanca Grande lands, by no means as good or as well situated, were sold at public auction for $820,000 % per league. The Bank Directors refused to take the lands, but gave the holder a year's time. Meanwhile General Roca entered office, the Indians were driven back, and our friend, who held such a large track of land in the Blanca Grande, managed to sell some of it at a better price than he asked of the Board, paid the Bank, and lived to thank the Directors for refusing to accept his proposal.

Some six years ago an auction was attempted in this city of some 30 to 40 square leagues in the Blanca Grande. The auction proved a failure, as only a few leagues were sold at from $90 to 110,000 % per league. A friend from the South Mar[illegible] at that memorable auction, and, thinking the land cheap, bought four leagues. A week after the sale he walked though the streets of town lamenting his purchase; he had searched through the city to find some one who would go out to see and receive his camp. He advertized in the columns of this paper, he went to the "troperos" and the bullock-cart men to find some one from the far South who, on payment of a good fee, would go out to the land; but no—not a man could be found for the job. Years passed over his head without knowing anything of his property. He now sleeps for ever in the British Cemetery. But if there be anything in Spiritualism—any medium wherewith to slip under the coffin-lid Mr. Freyre's report of last week's sale—it will rejoice his departed spirit to know that his four leagues, which no man in all Buenos Aires would dare go out and see, are to-day worth $3,280,000 % !!

Verily, in the River Plate truth is stranger than fiction. Here we have a German produce dealer seeing farther ahead than even the Directors of the Provincial Bank, and believing more in the future of the Plate than the very sons of the country itself.

President Roca, at these great land auctions, should be the auctioneer; he it is who has given those Blanca Grande lands their high value. The new departure which this country has taken dates from his Rio Negro campaign; and when we see these frontier lands rising from 50 and 60,000 % per league to close on millions—when we record 20,000 head of horned cattle bought in a single day for an estancia in the South, which in the pre-Roca epoch was as far off from us as the Sandwich Islands—when we read of 3000 novillos sold from a single estancia at Bahia Blanca, where but three years ago no civilized man dare set his foot—we feel indeed that the [illegible]ess of this country is far sounder [illegible] those days of delusion and safer than [illegible] one sive River Plate Jingoism, with hundred Chivilcoys and the Indians at our very estancias on the Salado was the programme.

The lands at the Blanca Grande will, we hear, support 12,000 sheep and 400 head of cattle to the league; and camp men who understand these affairs say that those lands are worth the money last week paid for them. Step by step, we note the shepherd and the cattle estancieros marching out to zones and districts that in the year 1880 were not even known to our Educational Board.

Estancieros and sheepfarmers, happily for the country, march in the van of our progress, which is all the more solid and durable since the schoolmaster is kept in his place and the hammer of the land auctioneer has knocked into the dust those "vanitas" "vanitatis et omnia vanitas" apostles whose theories only enjoyed ascendancy so long as our War Office was a fraud and the Indian at our very door but a too terrible reality.

THE LONQUIMAY AFFAIR.

Most important despatches have been received in reference to the fight in the Andes. The following is a precis of General Villegas's "parte oficial," and that of Lieut. Col. Diaz, the Argentine officer who commanded in the affair.

Nahuel Huapi, Feb. 24th

To the Commander of Arms.

I send you copies of Colonel Godoy's and Lt. Colonel Diaz's despatches, about the fight on 17th inst between 150 Chilian Infantry, and a small detachment of the 2nd Brigade.

Without wishing to accuse the Chilian army of such an act of hostility, you should bear in mind, that, a month ago, Captain Crouzeilles and Lieut. Lescano were killed in the self same spot, while pursuing a gang of Indian robbers, at the head of 40 men, and at Palmary they were attacked by Indians and a force with an officer in uniform, sword and revolver in hand, at their head.

Poor Captain Crouzeilles, seeing the officer, ordered his men to cease firing, as he feared they might be our own troops; taking advantage of this, the enemy attacked, killing two gallant officers and one private. Captain Crouzeilles had only half his men with him in the fight, having left the rest with the horses, a league in his rear.

I have ordered a report, which will throw some light on the affair, but I can assure you that both in that fight and this last one, our men fought with their usual gallantry and beat both their savage and civilised foes.

If, as Colonel Diaz says, the Chilians have built a fort

THE WESTERN CAMPS.

EXCURSION TO LORETO.

CHAPTER I.

It is a remarkable circumstance that a place so famous in the last century as Loreto should to-day be so little known. We write of Loreto and a pleasure trip to its magnificent camps, yet, before we begin our story, we find its necessary to explain to our readers where Loreto is, as, beyond the members of our party, few know anything of it, or whereabouts it lies.

Loreto is the name of a large district of Indian estancia land to the West of Melincue, where for ages the savages had their "toldos," and at whose great lakes they watered their horses and cattle. So far back as 1759, the Indians mustered very powerful in this great pasture prairie, and a memorable battle between them and the Government troops was fought in that year on the very spot where, last Saturday, we picknicked. The tight lasted the whole day, resulting in the complete defeat of the savage and the triumph of General Arrascaete who received from the Government, in recognition of his great victory, a grant of 300 square leagues of land thereabouts. Since that memorable battle a strong fort or "fortin" has been kept at Loreto, with varied fortune; at times the Indians chased the soldiers away and held the fort, but only to be again attacked by the Christians; and so the history of this remarkable place ran until Gen. Roca's epoch, when, with a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together the Indians were entirely swept from those camps, and now the cattle estancieros and sheepfarmer graze their flocks and herds in the district.

The Loreto camps adjoin the Venado Tuerto lands which, some two years ago, were sold with such great success at auction in this city; they are of the same character, identical pasture, and with the exception that they have more "lagunas" and have been for so very many years stocked with mares and cows by the Caciques, they may be regarded in every sense as the same as those of the Venado Tuerto.

Our party assembled at 4 a.m. on Thursday morning at the Plaza Once station, the object in starting so early being to dine on the Venado Tuerto at Mr Turner's that night. Our party consisted of the following:—

Mr Mrs and the Misses (2) Fair.
Mr and Mrs E Casey and Miss Gahan.
Mr and Mrs J Casey, Miss Brown and Miss Bollasty.
Mr George Cooper, Southern RR.
Mr Huxtable id.; Dr W Galbraith, Messrs Runciman, Tetley, Tebbut, Grant, C Krabbe, Davis, Kimball, Mooney, O'Farrell, Klappenbach, Mooney, W Casey, Rourke, Maxwell, R Murphy, J B Gahan &c.

We arrived at Lujan at 6.30, where we coffeed, and after a few minutes delay pushed on, striking out on the new Pergamino branch, this being our first run over this new line. The chacras about Lujan have grown wonderfully during late years and now extend for 3 leagues on all sides. We passed the fine chacra of a farmer who this season made 120,000 ⅏ in "lino" farming. At 7 a.m., we shot by the Carlos Keen station, where a new town is springing up; the maize fields hereabouts have suffered very much from the locusts, and the country in general presents a dried-up appearance, and is greatly in need of rain. At 7.30 we passed Ascuenaga station which faces the town of Giles. The land on which the station is built is the free gift to the Government of Mr Cunningham.

We are now passing through perhaps the richest sheepfarming district of the camps of Buenos Aires. We see, from the windows of the Governor's express railway car, the magnificent estancias of Messrs Geo. and Edw. Morgan, P. Wheeler, Mrs Mooney, N O'Donnell, and the farfamed Chapeaurouge estancia in the distance, now the property of Mr J. Scully. We stopped at the San Antonio de Areco Station for a few minutes. This little town of such pleasant memories seems buried in thick foliage; the trees have grown so thickly along the slopes of the river and the edges of the chacras that the town is hardly visible from the Railway. The fine land that runs at the back of the station, once belonged to Messrs Thomas and James Donohoe, who sleep for ever with the rude forefathers of the hamlet. As we cross the river we enter the lands of Martinez, which are indeed very bare; not a particle of grass is to be seen hereabouts, and the sheep and cattle for the most part have been sent outside. These camps are considered the very best in this province and cheap at 3 millions per league; yet to-day they are as bleak as the plains of Arabia. The next land is the great estancia San Ramon, the property of Mr Michael Duggan, one of the best estates in the whole country. At the end of the land is the railway station called, in compliment to Don Miguel who gave the land, "estacion Duggan." The station is on wheels, being the only one of the kind we saw in our trip. Some of the camps hereabouts present signs of recovery, large thistle beds and young clover fields, but as a rule all these camps are in a truly wretched state, and the pasturages seem to have been burnt up with drought and eaten down to the very root.

It seemed to us perfect madness to be keeping cows and sheep on those lands, when but a few leagues out the camps are covered with grass up to the horses' knees, and water can be had a few yards from the surface. Mr. Criveste's fine property, Don Domingo Martinez's monte, and Mr. John Duggan's estancia are all passed by the train. We next pass station *Capitan Sarmiento* and run through the great Molina camps, now the properties of Messrs. Ham. Mrs. Cunningham and others of similar millionarity. At 9.15 we reached Arrecifos, one of the most smiling of our camp towns and beautifully situated on a hill. Mr. William Mooney's estancia is close to the railway, and as it has rained here about everything looks blither and better; estacion Anchoreña is centred on the great estancia of Don Juan. The run from here out to Pergamino we made in double quick time, and our express train hauled up at that station at a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Carriages were in waiting to convey us to the hotel, where we found a splendid breakfast in readiness. Nothing could be better or more exact than the arrangements. Whilst breakfasting at the hotel the horn of the omnibus men was heard in the street, and at noon sharp, with two diligences, one carriage, and say 192 horses, posted for the various post houses along the road, we started for Hinojo, the name of Mr. Turner's estancia on the Venado Tuerto.

It may be truthfully said that this Pergamino branch runs through the flower of the Buenos Aires camps and every league along this line is to-day cheap at 2,500,000 ⅏. Strange to say, the experienced farmers who formed our party were all of accord, that the very barest camps we passed through were the best, and that in the winter they would surpass every other camp in this province. We stepped from the train satisfied that Mr Casey is right when he asserts that our sheepfarming and cattle business has now reached an importance that calls for 2,000 square leagues fresh camp every year. All along our route and even before we left the train, we met with flocks of sheep and troops of cattle whose owners with horses and bullock carts were driving their stock to the outside lands. Close to the Pergamino RR. station we passed 2,000 head, they were indeed in miserable condition, but when they reach the outside lands, if there is a good supply of water they will soon come round. Possibly the most remarkable feature of this extremely dry season is the superabundant supply of fat capones. This winter all the "graseriras" in the country will resume working, as there will be no other way to move off all the fat stock. The great summer drought this year will ultimately prove beneficial, inasmuch as it will result in the scattering of thousands of head of horned cattle on our frontier lands where the average increase is 40 per cent, whilst, had the cattle remained inside, the increase would not reach even 10 per cent.

In this trip to Loreto we found many new subjects for our pen—subjects that we shall embrace with caution, being aware that truth in many instances will seem exaggeration, and that many will ascribe to us a wilful intention to write up lands soon to be offered for sale. Such, however, is neither our object nor our aim; and amidst the sneers of pessimists and others, who never believe that any tide in this country leads to fortune, we shall write and tell simply of what we saw—camps that in 1876 were not considered worth the cost of the title-deeds are to-day worth 10,000 pats. per league, and land which but 18 months ago was hawked about this market, first offered at 1500 pats., and then at 1000 pats., and for which not a single buyer could be found, are to-day covered with cattle and sheep, and for which the owner has refused an offer of $300,000 m/c per league.

For twenty long years we have been writing about Melincue and the Indians. Thrice happy change!—we now write of Melincue and the sheepfarmers.

CHAPTER II.

Pergamino is one of the prettiest of our Provincial towns, and is distant by rail, from this city, fifty leagues. It has suffered much from the incursions of the Indians, and even to this very day there are numerous sheepfarmers in the districts of Lobos, Chascomus, and Dolores who regard Pergamino as beyond the Pale, and who have not the courage or the enterprise to mount their horses and visit camps so far out. This was our first visit to this now thriving country town. As we drove throught its streets, around its Plazas and along its lanes girded by maize and alfalfa chacras, our first impressions were most agreeable. The hotel is excellent, with neat roomy bedrooms up stairs. The railway station is remarkably attractive and commensates for the fact that along the whole branch there is hardly anything worthy of the name of a station to be met with.

On Don Miguel Duggan's estancia the station is as we stated in our last, built on wheels, and we very much dread the fact that the station master's on this new branch to the present sleep on 'recados.'

At Pergamino there is a branch of the Provincial Bank in the Plaza. The Church is a very respectable looking edifice. There are numerous large shops, and as the town will now form the terminus of the Western Railway for many years to come, we believe it will grow into a very important place.

The drive from Pergamino to Melincué is a stretch of twenty leagues through camps, pasturages, wire fences, chacras, maize fields, and even colonies. It took us so completely by surprise to find along this road such unequivocal evidences of industry, that it set us pondering to find the cause why in the rich and valuable inside camps of B. Aires there should be so little of the industry that here we discover on all sides.

Within a few leagues of Pergamino are numerous Irish estancias belonging to Messrs. Fox, Geoghagan, Duggan, Duffy, Langley, and others. The Duggan estancia, one of the finest properties of the North, and which formerly belonged to the late Don Ambrosio Lezica, now properly belongs to the Partido of Salto. Mr. John Fox is one of the finest samples of the old Irish sheepfarmers of the Plate, and more is the pity that we have not many others like him. In the infancy of one generation of our farmers he drove his flock of sheep from the South up to the Capilla del Señor, which was then considered as far out for the sheepfarmer as Italo is to-day. He founded one of the finest estancias at the Capilla, and with the keenest foresight when the flocks increased and the camp around became thickly settled, he mounted his horse and galloped out to Pergamino, where for a trifle, he purchased another magnificent estate. Time has won for him all that his ambition asked, and to-day the Locomotive plunges through his land, adding millions to its value. Mr. Geoghegan is another pioneer who merits our fullest praise, and these are the stamp of men that we would fain gather round us to prove equal to the new departure which this country is now taking.

Before arriving at the first post-house after leaving Pergamino, we drive through one end of the land of the magnificent Ocampo estancia. Some nine leagues of splendid camp all wire fenced, and stocked with chosen breeds of sheep, cattle and horses. Mr. O'Farrel who formed one of our party, and who is a rich sheepfarmer of the North, told us much of the enterprise and outlay of Mr. Ocampo on this lordly estate. We passed what we thought was the estancia house, so immense was the monte that surrounded it, yet it proved to be one of the puestos. We saw large fields of maize and alfalfa within the rapendie and poplar fences; the sheep were blown by the wind close up to the wire fence, and we could well inspect the flock, in splendid condition and without the slightest signs of scab. Passing this property we pull up at the estancia of Señor Grondona, a large and important establishment. Here we changed horses. In one of the large galpones of this estancia are to be found horse-power machines for shelling and grinding corn, and cutting alfalfa. Mr. Fair, as some fine young Durham Bulls. The "hacienda" looked in splendid condition, and the establishment is very ably managed by Mr. Edward Grondona who kindly invited us into the house, which we declined.

The next property we come on is that of Mr Hamilton Langley. Four leagues of good fresh camp all wire fenced and reated to Messrs Bell and Bollard who have good 'rodeos' of cattle on the land. A few years ago Mr Langley would have been thought a madman if he gave two millions four hundred thousand dollars for this property. To-day double the money would not buy it, even were it put up at Judicial sale. The roads here about are wire fenced, either side, which seemed to us a great mistake, since it charged the lands with double expense, which, according to the rural code, might have been avoided.

Passing the next post-house, we come upon the estancia of an Irishman, named McCormack, who has rented the place to Mr Jacobs, an American. All the lands hereabouts are covered with mixed grasses; high, rich green pasturages, meet the eye on every side—there is nothing of the bare burned-up lands of the inside 'Partidos', and people may talk as they like and praise as they will these fine inside lands which support when there is grass on them, 30,000 sheep to the square league, with 2 or 3,000 cows for the 'llapa,' but give me, in preference those mixed lands outside that resist a dry summer and where there is always grass for the cattle to feed on, even though it be 'paja' or 'pasto fuerte.' Twelve leagues from Pergamino we reach the Fortin Mercedes or Villa Colon, but before arriving at this point we have passed through the estancia of Mr Michael Duffy, the deservedly popular Juez de Paz of the Fortin de Areco and who, also, merits the wreath of the pioneer for having staarted an estancia, built a large house, and planted a fine Monte in this district when few save a Duffy or a Fox had the courage to purchase such lands. Mr John Duffy, who is perhaps one of the oldest Irish sheepfarmers in the Plate, still lives on his fine estancia in the Fortin de Areco; 30 years ago he drove his flocks up from Ranchos in the South to the Fortin de Areco, which was then farther from Buenos Aires than the Gran Chaco is to-day; the indomitable spirit of the old man is perhaps the richest heritage of his much esteemed son who has now another fine estancia stocked, settled and built on these Pergamino camps. Mr Michael Duffy and his compeers march with the times and swim with the current.

At the Villa Colon we stopped at the post-house, which presented more the appearance of a European farm than anything else. Large ricks of hay, fields of alfalfa, tall smiling chacras of maize, pigs and poultry, geese gabbling round the large pool, a veritable farm-yard at the rear of the house. Gracious goodness where are we? I exclaimed. Can this be the South American camps? A robust jolly looking Italian invited us into the house, where tea with milk and fresh bread were served. We sat on chairs, not cow's heads, and we opened tins of preserved meat in preference to the customary post-house 'churasco.'

There was a certain air of rude comfort, plenty and prosperity around It was a sheep puesto, yet the maize field hid from us the "chiquero"; the cattle and horse corral were screened by the high ricks of hay. The puestero was in every sense a farmer, and had we at every sheep puesto on the estancias in the rich inside partidos the same productive power that turned this outside post-house into a smiling European farm how immensely different would be the position of this country? On these outside lands the farmer or puestero must needs plough and sow since, as a rule, his cattle and sheep are few and their yield is insufficient to keep a family. It may be that we err, but we vote for the outside land and the men who have the grit to settle on it.

CHAPTER III.

We started from the Italian farmhouse, at Fortin Mercedes, or Villa Colon, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having a good 8 leagues to make to reach Melincué, with an additional eight leagues further out to make Mr. Turner's estancia, on the Venado Tuerto, that night. It was stiff driving enough, and the road from Pergamino was very heavy, it having rained a good deal out there. We drove nine-in-hand, and with the exception of two side horses that pulled with the 'cincha' and were encumbered with the 'recados,' all went very well, but we suffered the most frequent delays from these 'recados'; ever and anon the recado was getting out of place, the cincha too loose or too far behind, or the bastos starting out of their place. Everyone voted the recado a nuisance; the horses harnessed in a civilized way and that pulled with the collar gave no trouble whatever, whilst the recado on the other hand was a ceaseless subject of trouble. When the 'laso' and 'recado' are abolished, what a beneficial change will there not be in everything connected with the camp—doomed they both are, notwithstanding the wretched mediocrity that tries to defend them.

We are now passing the line that divides Buenos Aires from Santa Fe. The Pelado estancia runs up close to, 14 square leagues, all wire-fenced and stocked with sheep and cattle, the property of Mr Casey. At the other side of this great estate is a large estancia belonging to the Messrs Gahan, another to Mr Saturnine Unzue, and closer up a place owned by Messrs Morgan, whilst from the diligence windows you can see Mr Mark Brown's white-washed estancia house, and lower down the estancia house of 'Los Barriles,' belonging to Mr John Brown of Lujan. The lands we are driving through now are very coarse, deep black earth, very thick pasturage, and undergoing what the farmers term refinement. Two or three years ago, few would have anything to do with these lands, to-day you may mark them at 400,000⅏ and over. The Government at the close of the Parraguayan war gave 4 square leagues here to be cut up into lots and farms for the broken soldiers, hence it is that on all sides we see houses and farms, little sheep flocks, and 'rodeos' of turkeys and hens, but to this hour, the present tenants have not got their titles; we heard on the road that now the deeds are to be made out, which is much to be desired, as many of these soldier 'chacareros' enjoy a reputation for 'carnearing' neighbor's cattle, cutting wires, stealing horses, etc, and just as soon as they get their titles they will sell out, and a new and better class of farmers will come. As a rule, Argentine soldiers make poor enough 'chacareros;' their barrack life training has educated them to idleness, and these poor fellows' although monstrously early risers, cannot stand a day's work. It is due to these circumstances that we find all along this road so many houses and farms, and small poblaciones.

The shades of evening were falling fast as we approached the old post house four leagues this side of Melincue, a wretched mud hut, tenanted by an old fellow who fought in the Boqueron and at Curupaiti; he got up the horses. You could see, by the cut of his jib, that all his life he had slept on his 'recado,' and that a bottle of 'cana' was about the most acceptable present you could make him. We dashed ahead for Melincue, and when about half-way, had the good luck to meet Mr. Turner, who had come with his 'tropilla' to meet us. We all pushed along now with renewed vigour, and got to Melincue at about half-past eight o'clock, turning that town completely inside-out by the noise and fuss of so many coaches, horses and passengers.

The confitero, a most intelligent man, assured me that he could compute the row caused by our arrival to nothing else than an Indian invasion—Cacique Casey, with 30 lances, storming Melincue and taking the *fonda* by force.

We paused at Melincué to supper, and in the black dark night, a little after 9 o'clock, we started for the Venado Tuerto. The carriage with Mrs. Fair and Meds. James and Edward Casey had arrived at Melincué two hours before us and was now out at Turner's estancia, but our coaches were so heavy and the old 'recados' so often got out of order, that we did not travel so fast, and it was two o'clock in the morning when we reached Hinojo, our point of destination, whilst Mrs. Fair's coach arrived there at 10 o'clock p. m. Mr. Casey, however, won his point. We left the Plaza Once in the morning and slept that night on the Venado Tuerto. On the return trip we made the run much faster, simply because our friend Mr. J. B. Gahan took the reins, and at every post-house, the passengers helped the peons to catch and harness the horses. Thus we left Mr. Turner's on the Venado Tuerto on Sunday morning early, stopped at Pergamino for 1½ hour to dine, and arrived in time for tea that night at Lambare, Caballito, but the dust in the train was fearful, and even the Mayoral on the Flores Tramway looked with suspicion on us as we entered the coach. I believe he took us for Flores policemen.

Around Melincue is a great lagoon, possibly the largest in the camps of Buenos Aires or Santa Fe, but unfortunately the water is salt, and one cattle never drink it. Melincue, although a mere hamlet, is a place of great antiquity, and has been besieged and sacked for the last 200 years by the Indians. Every blade of grass in the camps hereabouts shouts "viva Roca," Since the Roca epoch the Indians have vanished, but even in the Tejedorian epoch, the savages surrounded the place, and took from the Hymeneal altar a fair bride whilst the marriage ceremony was going on; the poor girl was never since heard of. Melincue is a melancholy little town with a high look-out tower, suggestive of the terrible invasions that caused it to be built. A diligence runs twice a week to Rosario, making the run in about 10 hours, and another diligence runs through from Pergamino to Hinojo. Thus the place enjoys many conveniences, and will in time be connected by rail with Buenos Aires. The camps hereabout are very green and covered with rich grasses. The Armstrong property is being thickly stocked with sheep and cattle. Mr Clarke of Quilmes, and Mr Bannon of Ireland own lands hereabouts, but the lands of Santa Fe are now fast being cut up and divided, and the very large propietors are retiring from the scene, so best. In the year 1875, the official returns gave the following list of the principal land owners:—

Armstrong	74	square leagues
Zubelzu,	61	do
Urquiza	32	do
Soto Mayor	34	do
Santa Cruz	25	do
Lafone	32	do
Newton	20	do
San Pereyra	25	do
Casado	17	do
Saavedra	18	do
Soares	15	do
Otero	18	do
Banco Province	63	do

Our readers may judge of the great change going on, now that all these immense properties are being divided out up and split into convenient sheepfarms and estancias. For very many years all the above properties were offered for sale in this market and could not find buyers at any price. As the motto amongst merchants was—"*Buy no property outside the Barracas Bridge.*" Many of those merchants never lived to see their error, but their children now attend the auction sales and have ample opportunity to see the blunder of such an article in a copartnership deed.

CHAPTER IV.

We started from Melincue at nine o'clock in the night and arrived at Mr. Turner's on the 'Venado Tuerto' at half-past two in the morning, where we found a grand banquet spread for us. Nothing could be more dreary than this midnight drive, and we should have probably lost our way in these wide open camps, but that we had Mr Turner with us, and the lights from the windows of his two-storeyd estancia house were distinguished for at least three leagues: Shakespeare's beautiful lines about the little candle at once occurred to us, but the only one of our party who could help us in the quotation was Miss Fair, who we found stronger in Shakespearean quotations than most young ladies. The beams of the candles in Mr Turner's house lighted us along the road to Mr. John Murphy's wire-fence, which when we once made, enabled us to grope our way in the dark to the estancia house.

Next morning, in spite of the great fatigue of the previous day's journey, we were all up with the lark, and if it was a task for Mrs Turner to supply so large a party with beds, it was just as great a job for her husband to supply us all with horses. Mr Turner however, seemed equal to any emergency. The day was so intensely hot, and the Sirocco blowing from the Armstrong camps so burning, that we preferred to remain quiet and allowed Mr. J. B. Gahan, with Messrs. Galbraith, Klappenbach, O'Farrell and others to start on a hunting expedition without us; they returned at night laden with peludos, deer and mulitos; that night there was a ball at the estancia house, Mrs. Turner's piano proving a happy element; dancing was kept up until 1 o'clock, when the party retired.

The next day we all started for Loreto to view the camps and the old Spanish fort which, in days that are long over, was the scene of so many fights, battles, invasions, etc. We had eight leagues to make, and drove through an open prairie camp, dotted here and there with squatters' huts, and on all the hills and at every cañada we met cattle. People from Baradero, Giles, Mercedes, San Pedro in fact, from all parts—were temporarily squatted here with their sheep and cattle, the only difficulty to be overcome being the jaguel and rancho, the grasses being superabundant everywhere. We saw parties from the Baradero who had saved everything by coming out with their sheep and cattle to these virgin lands. The camps however, seemed to me far better for cattle than sheep, although I must confess that the very splendid condition of Mr. Turner's sheep removed every prejudice on this head.

We reached the old fort of Loreto at 11 a.m., and found here the ruins of a very large "fortin"; the red walls are of brick, and the "fosse" is also bricked. Whoever buys this lot will have bricks enough on the land to build a good estancia house. The fort is on a hill, with a commanding view of the surrounding country. We could see away in the distance a single estancia monte; it belongs to a Sr. Purreydon, who has held out there for years, and with great success. Last winter he supplied the Buenos Aires market with fat cattle.

The camps hereabouts looked very dry, but the grasses are high and are composed of pasto fuerte, cardo, cardilla, trevol de olor, and wild peas in great abundance called "alberjilla." All the camps bore the evidence of having been stocked; and the places from the earliest records, was a favourite resort of the Indians, as the lagoons about a league ahead from the fort in former years were immense water wastes; to-day they are as dry as a limeburner's wig.

At the celebrated fort, 130 years ago, General Arrascaete fought the Indians for a whole day and routed them; and every sod we trod on was an Indian's or a soldier's sepulchre.

Mr. Casey had lunch, or breakfast, spread on the green sward that now covers this ancient Battle field. After lunch I started on Rocinbck with Mr. Fair, Mr Casey and Mr Grant to have a look at the dis... The camps in the neighbourhood of Yalen lagoon seemed very superior, and, spite of the great heat, were green and very *pastoso*. We saw a large 'rodeo' of cattle; Mr. Casey and Mr. Farrel started off to have a look at them. We declined, being mounted on a 'recalo' instead of bridled saddle, but we saw enough of the camp and of the stock on it to form our opinion of both. To oblige an English broker in Buenos Aires, we measured the natural depth of black earth, and found it to average 28 to 30 inches. In the south, even on the Rio Negro, I have not seen such a rich black soil, and all these lands about Venado Tuerto, Loreto and Melincue present the same rich, fertile, black soil, which leaves no room to doubt that with the plough they will grow anything. Mr. Turner has ploughed up a large tract with a view to cultivating, and with eminent success, and the farmer who starts with, say, 300 cows and 1,000 sheep is on the high road to fortune, since he has no high rent to pay, and every improvement he makes gives new value to his own. It was evening when we returned to Mr. Turner's from the Fort of Loreto. We drove for miles along Mr. Turner's wire fence. Two years ago all these Venado Tuerto lands were without even a mandubay post. To-day they are stocked, settled and wire fenced as the lands of Arrecifes. We could hardly realize that in so short a time, so great a change could be effected. Mr. John Murphy's land, some six leagues wired fenced, adjoins Mr. Turner's. We met on the road cattle and sheep coming out for this land. They were building a large 'jaguel' with 'noria,' etc. Further on is the great Belgian estancia; the deer were runing wild on this land when we were out there in 1881; to-day mestizo Durham cows feed on the green hills. We really know of no place in the whole country that presents greater signs of improvement than these Venado Tuerto lands, and what these lands are now, the Loreto camps, if they fall into the right hands, will be in another year.

CHAPTER V.

In company with Mc. Wernet, the land-surveyor, we visited the site of the new town on the Venado Tuerto. It will be distant about a league from Mr Turner's land, and will be surrounded by chacras, which will be sold on cheap and easy terms by Mr Casey, who has already received numerous applications for the purchase of these farms. Two years ago had any one asked us our opinion as to the probable success of founding a town in so remote a district, we should have smiled with distrust and ridiculed the idea; but the change which has come over these Venado Tuerto lands within the last two years is so astounding; the evidence we had on all sides of the power of capital and industry converting in a few months the wildest camps of La Plata into comfortable homes and well fenced and well stocked estancias all these proofs we complete that we shared in Mr Casey's enthusiasm, and most willingly accepted his prophecy that before another two years were about a fine town would spring up on this site, and 5,000 'chacareros' would give to it business, commerce and vitality. Everything in the line of progress seemed possible in these camps, such was the tremendous change which we recognised in the place since our visit there two years ago.

There is so much speculation at present going on in lands, such a push amongst brokers to sell square leagues in the most out-of-the-way places, such a programme amongst capitalists to buy cheap and sell dear, that we for our part feel much hesitation in addressing a subject surrounded with interests that unpremeditedly may be connected with our remarks; but we disclaim every motive in writing about these camps save that of affording to our readers sound, practical, and reliable information. It may be that we are in error, but our conviction is sincere, the country is taking a new departure, and people who now let slip the opportunity of securing at cheap prices some of these frontier lands will probably never have the opportunity again. The sale of the Venado Tuerto lands, but two years ago, was sneered at and laughed at by many, but everyone who bought at that sale has had good reason to rejoice at the purchase, and, viewed from a certain stand point, we may admit that there has been no other sale in this country to rival it in importance—75 square leagues of land that lay idle in the hands of the Provincial Bank of Rosario, and but for the enterprise of Mr Casey might still be a withered property yielding no return to the bank, Government, or individual, is now converted into numerous productive estancias bounded, wire-fenced, noriaed, built upon, and stocked with cows, sheep, mares and horses; nay, more, at Mr. Turner's estancia, there are fields of maize and alfalfa as smiling as any to be seen at Quilmes. The Belgian estancia, a few leagues further down on the land, we are told, is a still more important establishment, and 1,500 mestizo Durhams roam at large on that camp, whilst along the road that leads from Melincue we met families in bullock carts, following their sheep and cattle, and all bound for these fresh lands which Mr. Bullrich knocked down in his 'patio' some two years ago.

Heaven bless the movement and give to it the most unexampled success. If the sequel of this Loreto land auction prove similar to that of the Venado Tuerto, these hundred leagues of Loreto lands, the 'invernadas' of the Indians for three centuries, if subdivided amongst small sheepfarmers and estancieros, will add so much to the productive power of the country that we fully believe President Roca's prediction of 28,000,000 of cows in the River Plate before another ten years are about will be realised. On all sides of the country there is the same progressive power at work, but there is a certain sound political economy in the programme of those men who take up large tracts of land, split them into small estates, and sell them on long credits to those whose chief capital is honest toil and working industry. The merchant in his office in this city, the Governor at the Government House, even the President in his chair of office, all have a pledged interest in the success of this new estanciero programme. We for our part shall back it up with book and pen, heedless of the sneers of those who have missed the great wave of prosperity that swept over this country within the last two years, and who for ought we know are bound down by their co-partnership deeds 'not to marry in the country' or 'purchase property outside the Barracas Bridge.'

THE GREAT LAND AUCTION.

Two years have now elapsed since the memorable auction sale of the Venado Tuerto lands, and although in the long interlude the country has grown immensely, and lands have advanced more than anything else; still nothing in the way of the land auctions (and many were the attempts made) ever rivalled that memorable sale. It was Mr. Casey who organised that sale, and it was his strong circle of clients that gave to it such a brilliant success. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that another great land sale, promoted by the same parties, and of lands contiguous to the Venado Tuerto, should cause more than ordinary attention in this market.

The auction sale yesterday, however, not only rivalled but eclipsed that of the Venado Tuerto. It was a sale without the sustaining element of a free lunch, no Cafe de Paris or Confiteria de Gas, or spread table was in the day's programme. The Loreto lands were known to all who were interested in their purchase or sale, sufficient time and sufficient advertisement had been given in the papers to allow merchants, farmers and brokers to go out and have a run over the property. The squatters on the adjoining lands and the people from outside were amongst the first to take seats at the auction, and, to the keen experienced eye, the whole affair was a success. Before Bullrich opened his mouth over 400 people filled the chaired yard, and many parties were obliged to stand for want of more chairs.

Bullrich opened the proceeding by at once addressing himself to a rather stupid protest that has had the run of the papers, since it must be clear to all if these people who so willingly throw themselves into print wanted to do anything, their proper course of action, was to apply to the Judge to stop the sale. But this absurd protest rather benefited the sale than otherwise, since it betrayed at once the interest certain parties took in these lands, suggesting their great value to those who pretended to know so much about them since the middle of the last century. Having despatched the protest business with the ability of a sworn in Escribano, Bullrich mounted the high horse of the country's splendid progress, and spoke with a fluency and a generosity of expressive enthusiasm which showed that he believed what he was saying, and that every word he uttered about the price, value, and future of estancia lands was based on his own auctioneering experience when he knocked down to bidders lands for a mere trifle, say $25,000 ⅏ per league, that to-day are worth from $300,000 to $400,000 ⅏ per league.

The following is the result of this most remarkable sale:—100 square leagues, sold in fractions in a single afternoon, and so firm were the bids and so strong the demand that a crowd of $100,000 m/c per league men returned as they came, not a single order at that time being filled, although there were orders in the assembled crowd from all parts—Montevideo, Patagones, Bahia, Rio, Rosario, Dublin. None of these orders were filled; and what is also remarkable in the result was that when it drew near the close, prices hardened, and lots went off faster than even at the opening.

The lots were in half leagues, which was also a capital idea and much facilitated purchases by small buyers.

The following were the sales:—

Lots 1 and 50, 1 sq. league, 3,700 Nat. gold dollars per lot; Mr Duggan buyer.

Lots 2, 3, 48 and 49, 2 sq. leagues, 3,600 National dollars per lot; G. White, buyer.

Lots 4, 5, 46, 47, 2 sq., leagues, 91,000 ⅏ per lot or per half league; G. Downes, buyer.

Lot 6, half a league, $8,000⅏; G. McLoughlin, Buyer.

Lot 43, ½ league, 94,500; J. Wheeler buyer.

Lot 7, ½ league, 88,000⅏; B. Ham.

Lot 8, ½ league, 86,000⅏; J. Whitty.

Lots 9, 10, 42, 41, 39, 60, 3 square leagues, 86,000⅏ per lot.

Lots 11, 12, 39, 40, 61, 62, 89, 90, 4 sq. leagues, 85,000 m/c per lot; Kenny buyer.

Lots 13, 14, 37, 38, 63, 64, 87, 88, 4 sq. leagues, 84,000 m/c per lot; Magiolli buyer.

Lots 15, 16, 35, 36, 2 sq. leagues, 81,000 m/c; Romendia buyer.

Lots 65, 66, 85, 86, 2 sq. leagues, 90,000 m/c; Moran buyer.

Lots 17, 18, 33, 34, 2 sq. leagues, 97,000 m/c; Vicente Iratteria.

Lots 67, 68, 83, 84, two leagues, $71,000 per lot; Gorostiaga.

Lots 19, 32, one league, Thomas Leahy, $82,000 per lot.

Lots 31, 70, ditto, Edwd. T. Mulhall, $76,000 ⅏.

Lot 20, half a league, James Boggins, $80,000 ⅏.

Lots 71, 72, 79 80, two leagues, $79,000 per lot; G Lista.

Lots 21, 30, one league, M. Duggan, $74,000.

Lots 22, 23, 28, 29, two leagues, $73,000; James F. Gahan.

Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 74, 75, 76, 77, 124, 125, 126, 127, 174, 175, 176, 177, 8 sq. leagues, 77,000⅏ per lot; Jas. F. Gahan.

Lots 78, 73, 1 league, 70,000 ⅏; S. B. Gahan.

Lots 123, 128, 1 league, 66,000⅏ per lot; Ramos Mejia.

Lots 172, 173, 178, 179, 66,000⅏, Ramos Mejia.

121, 122, 129, 130, 2 leagues, 71,000 ⅏; Ham.

Lots 120, 131, 1 league; E. T. Mulhall, 65,000⅏.

Lots 168, 169, 170, 171, 180, 181, 182, 183, 4 sq. leagues, 65,000⅏ per lot; R. Varela.

Lots 119, 118, 132, 133, 2 leagues $73,000 ⅏ Castro:

Lots 69, 82, 81, ½ league, $73,000 ⅏, Lista.

Lots 67, 68, 83, 84, 2 leagues, $71,000 ⅏, Gorostiaga.

Lots 116, 117, 134, 135, 166, 167, 184, 185, 4 leagues, J. J. Murphy, $76,000 ⅏.

Lots 65, 66, 85, 86, 2 leagues, 90,000 m/c per lot; Hogan.

Lots 114, 137, 136, 115, 2 leagues, 72,500 m/c per lot; Lynch Hermano.

Lots 164, 165, 186, 187, 2 leagues, 74,000 m/c per lot; Lynch Hermano.

Lots 163, 188, 1 league, 65,000 m/c, per lot; Cowell.

Lots 138, 113, 1 league, 65,000 m/c, per lot; Saratto.

Lots 110, 111, 112, 139, 140, 141, 160, 161 162, four and a half leagues, 66,000 m/c; Nuñez.

Lots 190, 189, 1 league, 64,000; C. Pacheco.

Lot 191, half a league, 66,000 m/c; A Bell.

Lots 92, 91, one league, 80,000 m/c; J. Hurst.

Lots 142, 109, one league, 66,000 m/c; Bell.

Lots 44, 43, 57, 58, 93, 94, 107, 108, 4 sq. leagues, 86,000 m/c; Knibbs

Lots 144, 143, one league, 65,000 m/c; Methven.

Lots 156, 157, 158, 159, 192, 193, 194, 195, 4 square leagues, Krabbe, 64,000 ⅏.

Lot 45, ½ league, Joe Wheeler, 94,000 ⅏.

Lots 56, 95, 106, 1½ league, M Fallon, 85,000 ⅏.

Lots 145, 146, 1 league, Moran, 66,000 ⅏.

Lots 97, 96, 104, 105, 2 leagues, Mr Wesley, 68,000 ⅏ per lot.

Lot 147, ½ league, 67,000 m/c; Moran.

Lots 154, 197, one league, 65,000⅏; Thompson.

Lot 196, 195, one league, 66,000 m/c Moran.

Lots 103, ½ league, 76,000 m/c; Ashton Kay.

Lot 198, ½ league, 66,000 m/c; Bell

Lots 148, 153, 1 league, 70,000 m/c; Bean.

Lots 200, 199, 151, 152, 150, 149, 101, 102, 4 square leagues, $70,000 ⅏; A. Grobly.

Lots 100, 51, 1 league, Nuñez $71,000 ⅏.

The auction closed at half past six o'clock. All the land sold and many buyers. Over three cheers were given for Mr. Bullrich, and another three follies three for Mr. E. Casey. Several parties who had been unable to file orders from outside, pushed to the telegraph office:

We can only say that it was the greatest and most successful land auction we ever attended, completely eclipsing the ill-fated Venado Tuerto sale; and before a year is about these Loreto lands will be stocked and settled on, and cheap to boot. The settlers at double the price paid at this memorable auction.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF SANTA FE.

The following letter from the 'concessionaire' of this Railway, the well-known Mr Casado, father of Rosario, will be read with much interest by all those who own lands on the Venado Tuerto, at Loreto, Melincue, &c. This new RR. now in course of construction, will not only bring those lands within easy distance of Rosario, but, as it appears now, will connect them with B. Aires by means of the Clark Transandine Railway. Happy are those who two years ago bought the Venado Tuerto lands and who now find their properties united to the two principal ports of the Republic. We could have wished this news did not come until after the auction of the Loreto lands, as the great aim should be to have poor, not rich, men the buyers. One hundred leagues in the hand of one man, no matter even if he be an editor, is impolitic; but one hundred leagues of land cut up and owned by two hundred farmers means prosperity for the whole country.

The following is Mr Casado's letter:—

"Rosario, Feb. 26th 83.

"Edward Casey Esq.

"Buenos Aires.

"My Esteemed Friend,

"I received yours of the 23rd. It is my firm resolution to continue the F. C. O. S. to the South of Melincue to join Clark's Railway. The Loreto lands will thus be united with B. Aires and Rosario.

"The rapid progress in the construction of the first Section is a guarantee that my purpose will be a reality. There are 20 kil. of earthwork, the sleepers and rails are ready and in a fortnight more the laying of the rails will begin. The railway will have a branch line into the Custom House, a very expensive work, but of great importance. On the 15th of April the waggons will be on the line opposite the Custom House, ready to receive cargo direct from the vessel for all the Provinces, thus avoiding the use of carts. The works are very forward, and you may depend they will be carried through. I do not know the Hinojo, but from what I tell you, you may be able to judge how near the line will go.

"Making use of your verbal authorization, I beg to enclose the Company's receipt for the 5th and 6th instalments of the shares which you took, and which I have paid, and I have drawn on you for £1,000 favour of the Provincial Bank of Sta. Fe.

"Wishing you success in the sale of your lands.

"I remain
"Yours truly
"*Carlos Casado